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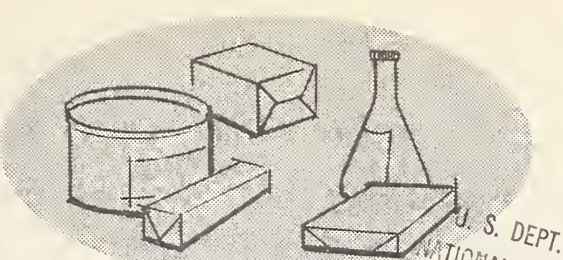

FATS and OILS SITUATION

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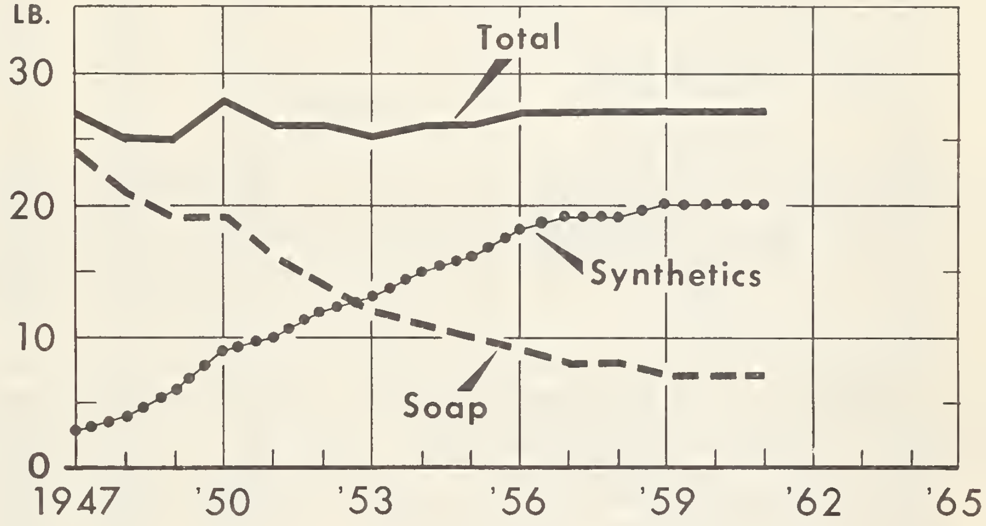
While total consumption of soap and synthetic detergents in the United States has remained steady since World War II, at about 27 pounds per person annually, the separate use of each has shown a scissor-like trend.

Consumption of synthetic detergents rose sharply from 3 pounds per capita in 1947 to a record 20 pounds in 1959 and has remained on this plateau. On the other hand, use of soap during the same period dropped from 24 pounds per person to only 7 pounds.

Declining soap consumption has been accompanied by reduced use of fats and oils in these products, dropping from 2.4 billion pounds in 1947 to 0.9 billion in 1961, the lowest of record. Use of fats and oils in soap probably will continue to slide off, at a slower rate, as synthetics command more of the market. (See page 23).

CONSUMPTION OF SOAP AND SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS PER PERSON



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1112-62 (S) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

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Table 1.--Wholesale and retail prices per pound for fats and oils

Item	April		1962		
	1960	1961	February	March	April
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Wholesale Prices:					
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, New York	59.0	61.1	61.1	60.9	58.6
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, Chicago	58.0	60.5	60.5	60.5	58.0
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) San Francisco	69.5	71.3	71.8	71.8	70.8
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.1
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks, imported, New York	17.8	17.3	16.9	16.8	16.7
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey mills	20.0	21.2	20.0	20.0	20.0
Castor oil, No. 3, domestic, tanks, carlots, f.o.b. New York	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mills 1/	15.4	11.7	10.2	10.4	10.7
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. New York, 1/	17.4	13.0	11.8	11.0	12.1
Coconut oil, refined, drums, l.c.l., New York 1/	24.2	19.0	17.2	17.0	17.0
Cod oil, spot, drums, New York	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1
Codliver oil, medicinal, U. S. P., barrels, New York	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Decatur	13.3	17.5	18.8	16.6	14.4
Corn oil, refined, tanks, New York	17.0	21.2	23.1	20.6	17.9
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., S. E. mills	10.1	14.3	12.8	12.5	12.4
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Valley	10.0	14.1	12.4	12.4	12.3
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Texas	9.9	14.1	12.4	12.2	12.2
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	12.0	16.2	14.3	14.2	14.0
Cottonseed oil, refined, tanks, New York	13.0	17.9	15.9	15.5	15.4
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A.) delivered East	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Degras, Common, barrels New York 3/	12.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Degras, Neutral, barrels, New York 3/	19.0	13.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Glycerin, soaplye, tanks, New York	19.0	14.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Grease, A white, tank cars, delivered Chicago	5.7	7.5	5.4	5.7	5.7
Grease, B white, delivered, Chicago	5.4	7.4	5.0	5.5	5.2
Grease, yellow, delivered, Chicago	5.2	7.0	4.7	5.2	4.9
Grease oil, extra No. 1, drums, Chicago	---	12.5	12.0	12.0	12.0
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	8.5	11.2	8.8	8.8	8.4
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	9.3	12.7	9.3	10.0	9.5
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	13.4	16.8	14.4	14.6	14.2
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, New York	12.8	17.2	13.1	13.9	13.6
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	13.1	13.1	15.2	15.2	15.2
Linseed oil, raw, tanks, New York	14.2	14.2	16.3	16.3	16.3
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York	16.7	16.7	18.8	18.8	18.8
Margarine, colored, delivered, Eastern U. S.	23.8	26.7	27.0	27.0	27.0
Margarine, yellow quarters, f.o.b., Chicago	24.2	28.2	27.2	27.2	26.2
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	22.2	26.2	25.2	25.2	25.5
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	6.8	6.5	5.4	5.0	5.0
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	10.0	10.3	10.8	10.8	10.8
Neat's foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	16.4	15.5	16.0	16.8	18.8
Oiticica oil, tanks, New York	14.4	14.2	14.0	14.8	16.8
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	15.5	17.2	16.2	16.4	16.8
Oleo oil, extra, drums, New York	14.0	---	---	---	---
Oleostearine, barrels, New York	13.0	---	---	---	---
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	31.2	30.9	32.0	32.5	33.3
Palm oil, clarified, drums, f.o.b. New York 4/	14.0	14.8	14.5	14.3	14.0
Palm kernel oil, bulk, c.i.f., New York 5/	15.2	11.4	11.0	10.6	11.0
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S. E. mills	16.1	15.0	19.2	17.8	16.5
Peanut oil, refined, tanks, New York 6/	19.2	18.2	22.1	20.9	19.2
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	13.0	17.4	14.8	14.8	14.8
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, East Coast	15.6	16.1	19.2	19.2	19.2
Safflower oil, drums, East Coast	17.6	18.0	21.2	21.2	21.2
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	38.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0
Shortening, Cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	17.5	23.0	20.8	20.8	20.8
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Decatur	8.0	13.3	10.2	10.1	9.9
Soybean oil, refined, tanks, New York	10.0	15.8	12.5	12.3	12.1
Soybean oil, clarified, tanks, New York	9.8	15.2	12.0	12.1	11.7
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	13.8	15.8	16.5	16.5	16.5
Sperm oil, bleached, winter 38°, drums, New York	14.8	16.8	17.5	17.5	17.5
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.5
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.2	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	8.3	10.9	8.5	8.9	8.9
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	5.9	7.8	5.5	6.0	5.7
Tallow, inedible, bleachable fancy, delivered, Chicago	5.9	7.9	5.5	6.1	5.7
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, delivered, Chicago	5.2	7.1	4.8	5.2	4.9
Tallow, special, inedible, tanks, delivered, New York	5.8	7.8	5.4	5.9	5.8
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b. New York	23.9	28.5	33.6	35.4	38.9
Tung oil, tanks, New York	21.9	27.0	31.4	33.3	36.9
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills	21.4	27.0	31.2	33.6	36.7
Retail prices 7/					
Butter	74.1	76.4	76.1	76.0	75.3
Margarine	26.9	28.5	28.9	29.0	28.8
Lard	18.3	21.7	20.1	20.1	20.1
Shortening	27.1	29.7	30.2	30.3	30.5
Salad Dressing	36.0	36.7	38.4	38.4	38.2
Peanut Butter	55.3	55.8	56.7	56.7	57.2

1/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during October 1957-June 1963. 2/ Nearby futures. 3/ Beginning February 1960, quoted as 400 pound drums. 4/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin and terne plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil. 5/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during July 1959-June 1963. 6/ Prior to August 1959, quoted as drums. 7/ Leading cities.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 25, 1962

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SUMMARY

Supply, domestic disappearance, and exports of food fats were higher the first half of this marketing year than in the same period of 1960-61. Prospects for the second half are for normal seasonal declines in output and domestic disappearance, though running above year-earlier levels, but a continuing strong demand for exports.

- Production of food fats during October 1961-March 1962 was 6 percent greater than the year-earlier record. The gain mainly reflected increases in soybean oil, butter, and lard. Although output in the second half of the season will decline seasonally, it is expected to remain well above last year. Stocks of food fats continued to accumulate; on April 1, 1962, they were 38 percent higher than on the same date last year, reflecting the heavy inventories of soybean oil and butter.

- Domestic disappearance of food fats during the first half of this marketing year was a record level, more than 3 percent above that of a year ago. Growth in population largely accounted for the rise as disappearance per person was approximately the same as the previous year. Slight increases in the use of salad and cooking oils and direct lard per person about offset reductions in butter, margarine, and shortening. As usual, domestic disappearance of food fats will decline seasonally during April-September, but probably will not differ much from last year's rate.

- Exports of food fats (including the oil equivalent of soybeans) in October-March 1961-62 totaled 2.0 billion pounds, 9 percent above the year before. Increased shipments of soybeans and edible vegetable oils (cottonseed

and soybean) more than offset a decline in lard. Exports during the second half of the marketing year are expected to total about 2.3 billion pounds compared with 1.3 billion during April-September 1961. The gain would reflect a strong demand for U.S. soybeans for dollars along with a heavy movement of cottonseed and soybean oils under the Food for Peace Program (especially Title I, P.L. 480). The actual level of edible oil dollar sales depends mainly upon the timing of exports to Spain--currently estimated at 375 million pounds for the full marketing year. The record total of 4.3 billion pounds expected for the entire 1961-62 marketing year compares with 3.2 billion pounds last year.

The 1961-62 export estimate includes 1.9 billion pounds of cottonseed and soybean oils compared with 1.1 billion last year. Exports of these edible vegetable oils under the Food for Peace Program probably will total around 1.1 billion pounds, twice as much as in 1960-61. The oil equivalent of the estimated 165 million bushels of soybeans expected to be shipped abroad during the year is 1.8 billion pounds, compared with 1.4 billion in 1960-61. Lard exports and shipments probably will total around 450 million pounds, 12 percent less than the previous year.

Estimates of production, exports and domestic disappearance indicate that stocks of edible oils will continue high during the remainder of the year. On October 1, 1962, stocks will be in the neighborhood of 1.0 billion pounds (including cooking and salad oils)--about double their average level of recent years. Stocks of butter on the same date are expected to be around 400 million pounds compared with the 238 million pound level the year before. Carryover stocks of soybeans probably will be around 55 million bushels (equivalent to one months requirement for crush and export), compared with the very small carryover of 6 million bushels a year earlier. Thus total stocks of food fats (including the oil equivalent of soybeans) on October 1, 1962 will be sharply above the previous year. These prospects indicate that prices of most edible oils, lard and butter during June-September 1962 will be fairly stable, and average well below the same months of 1961.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Record Soybean Crushings To Continue; Oil Stocks Expected To Stay High

Soybean crushings in October-April 1961-62 totaled 266 million bushels, 15 million bushels or 6 percent more than last year (table 2). Crushings for the marketing year probably will reach a new high of about 435 million bushels compared with 402 million for last year. This would require an average grind of about 33.8 million bushels per month during May-September 1962, compared with 30.2 million per month in the same period last season. A highly favorable demand and price situation for soybean meal and low stocks has provided impetus to the heavy crush even though oil stocks continue to accumulate.

A record-high crush and carryover of soybean oil has resulted in a sharp buildup in soybean oil stocks. They (crude and refined) have increased every month since September 1960 (except during August-October 1961) from 308 million

Table 2.—Soybeans: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1954-62

Item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/	1962
	Year beginning October								
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply									
Stocks, October 1	1.3	9.9	3.7	9.9	21.1	62.1	23.2	6.0	2/55
Production	341.1	373.7	449.3	483.4	580.2	532.9	555.3	693.0	
Total supply	342.4	383.6	453.0	493.3	601.3	595.0	578.5	699.0	
Disposition									
Seed, feed and residual	22.9	29.3	41.8	32.9	27.9	37.0	40.9	44	
October-April:									
Crushings	145.9	174.2	192.8	206.2	242.7	238.6	251.4	266	
Exports	42.6	51.2	59.8	59.2	69.2	83.9	92.7	104	
May 1, supply remaining	131.0	128.9	158.6	195.0	261.5	235.5	193.5	285	
May-September:									
Crushings	103.1	108.9	123.1	147.6	158.5	154.8	150.1	169	
Exports	18.0	16.3	25.6	26.3	40.9	57.5	37.4	61	
Season totals									
Crushings	249.0	283.1	315.9	353.8	401.2	393.4	401.5	435	
Exports	60.6	67.5	85.4	85.5	110.1	141.4	130.1	165	
Ending stocks									
Commercial	3.3	3.7	4.7	7.2	4.2	14.2	6.0	10	
Reseal	---	---	---	---	13.7	---	---	10	
CCC	6.6	3/	5.2	13.9	44.2	9.0	---	35	
Total	9.9	3.7	9.9	21.1	62.1	23.2	6.0	55	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per bushel									
Support	2.22	2.04	2.15	2.09	2.09	1.85	1.85	2.30	2.25
Received by farmers	2.46	2.22	2.18	2.07	2.00	1.96	4/2.13	4/2.28	

1/ October-April is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the crop year is forecast. 2/ Forecast
3/ Less than 50,000 bushels. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 3 --Cottonseed: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1954-61

Item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/	1962
	Year beginning August								
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply									
Stocks, August 1	229	209	177	164	175	100	105	188	2/175
Production	5,709	6,043	5,407	4,609	4,798	5,991	5,886	5,978	
Total supply	5,938	6,252	5,584	4,773	4,973	6,091	5,991	6,166	
Disposition									
Seed, feed and residual	459	471	450	345	430	487	446	486	
August-April:									
Crushings	4,602	5,061	4,465	3,808	4,046	4,920	4,741	4,855	
Exports	19	15	10	6	3	7	4	4	
May 1, supply remaining	858	705	659	514	494	677	800	821	
May-July:									
Crushings	647	527	494	439	393	571	611	645	
Exports	2	1	1	3/	1	1	1	1	
Season totals									
Crushings	5,249	5,588	4,959	4,247	4,439	5,491	5, 352	5,500	
Exports	21	16	11	6	4	8	5	5	
Ending stocks	209	177	164	175	100	105	188	175	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton									
Support 3/	50.00	42.00	44.00	42.00	41.00	34.00	34.00	45.00	44.00
Received by farmers	60.30	44.60	53.40	51.10	43.80	38.80	42.60	5/51.10	

1/ August-April is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the year is forecast. 2/ Forecast.
3/ Less than 500 tons. 4/ Purchase Price, Basis Grade. 5/ Preliminary.

pounds to a record 959 million pounds at the end of February 1962. Furthermore, during this same period stocks of salad and cooking oils (largely soybean oil) increased from 44 million pounds to 224 million at the end of March 1962. The trade is expected to "work off" some of these stocks by next fall, as soybean oil exports pick up sharply during the remainder of the marketing year. Nevertheless, stocks will continue to weigh heavily on soybean oil prices. Current estimates of soybean oil production and domestic use and exports indicate that oil carryover on October 1, 1962, will be in the 800-900 million pound range (including cooking and salad oils) compared with 815 million last year and the previous 5 year average of 350 million pounds.

Under the stimulus of record crushings and bean exports, farm prices of soybeans have edged up gradually this season from a low of $2.20 per bushel in October to $2.38 in April, averaging $2.30 per bushel or about 3 cents below the same months a year earlier. Until new crop beans become available in about mid-September, prices to farmers over the next few months probably will continue fairly stable, averaging around the CCC resale price (16.5 cents above the $2.30 support rate), but sharply below last year. CCC likely will acquire around 55 million bushels of 1961 crop soybeans when loans mature May 31, 1962. CCC takeover will be reduced by the quantities of beans resealed--currently estimated at 10 million bushels. Some of the CCC soybeans will move into trade channels during the summer.

The total value of the products (oil and meal) obtained from a bushel of soybeans has averaged much less this year than last, especially since January. With soybean prices nearly the same as a year earlier, the farmers share of the total value of the products during October-April 1961-62 averaged slightly higher. Conversely, the spread between the price received by farmers and the total value of products declined. These price comparisons indicate that processors' margins are quite small compared with previous years.

Soybean Exports at Record Level; Carryover Next October 1 Forecast at 55 Million Bushels

Soybean exports, which have moved at a record clip so far this season, are expected to set a new high of around 165 million bushels, up about 35 million from 1960-61 and 25 million from 1959-60, the previous record year. Based in part on inspection data, exports from October 1, 1961, through May 18 totaled about 113 million bushels compared with 102 million last season and 93 million in 1959-60. The increase over last year has gone entirely to Western Europe as this major importing area continue to need and rely on large imports of U.S. oilseeds. Exportable supplies of oilseeds, fats and oils from other countries in 1961-62 are about the same as the quantity exported last year. Larger supplies of peanuts from West Africa and India about offset smaller supplies of Philippine copra and coconut oil. Exportable supplies of soybeans from Communist China continue relatively small.

Soybean exports during June-September 1962 are likely to be unusually heavy in contrast to the year before when bean exports were limited owing to reduced U.S. supplies of beans and relatively high prices. Inspections for export during mid-May through September 1962 are expected to average between 2.5 and 3.0 million weekly compared with 1.5 million weekly rate last year.

Based on the above estimates of crushings and exports, the carryover of old crop beans on October 1, 1962, would rise to around 55 million bushels, about 8 percent of the crop. A substantial part of the carryover will be held by CCC or resealed in farm storage. Commercial stocks of beans next fall probably will be small inasmuch as seasonally lower prices expected for new crop beans will discourage holding more than a minimum. The support rate for 1962 crop beans will be $2.25 per bushel, 5 cents less than 1961, and prices next fall likely will reflect the lower support.

Domestic Use of Soybean Oil Slightly Ahead of Last Year; Oil Prices Weak

Domestic demand for food fats and oils will decline seasonally during the summer, as usual, but probably will not differ much from last year's level. Domestic disappearance of soybean oil in October-March 1961-62 was 1,794 million pounds compared with 1,706 million a year ago. 1/ Increased consumption of bean oil in the manufacture of shortening and cooking and salad oils more than offset a slight drop in use for margarine. Lower and stable soybean oil prices this year than last probably were important factors contributing to the increase in domestic usage.

Total domestic use of soybean oil for the entire 1961-62 marketing year probably will total around 3.4 billion pounds, up somewhat from last year. The forecast assumes (1) total use of food fats will remain at about 46 pounds (fat content) per person; (2) supplies of lard will be up about 2 percent with most of this increase expected to move into domestic consumption in the manufacture of shortening because of its price advantage; (3) less cottonseed oil will be used domestically this year than last because more is moving abroad under Government programs.

Despite strong domestic demand, output of soybean oil has exceeded total demand, and the build-up in oil stocks has exerted downward pressure on prices. Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) declined from 10.7 cents per pound in October 1961 to 9.9 cents in April 1962, averaging 10.3 cents per pound for the 7 months, 1.0 cent below a year ago. Last year, prices trended upward from 9.4 cents per pound in October 1960 to a seasonal peak of 13.3 cents in April 1961. Prices have been declining ever since then and in late May 1962 were 8.5 cents per pound.

1/ Adjusted for estimated exports of oil under the foreign donations program not reported as exports by Census. If not adjusted, foreign donations would be a part of domestic disappearance in the supply and distribution balance sheets.

Bean oil prices during the rest of the marketing year are expected to continue weak, averaging about 20-25 percent below the June-September 1961 average of 11.0 cents per pound. For the entire 1961-62 marketing year, bean oil prices will likely average around 9.5 cents per pound compared with 11.3 cents in 1960-61.

Factors in the bean oil price outlook include the heavy export of food fats along with a slight rise in soybean prices and relatively stable soybean meal prices.

Soybean Meal Exports in 1961-62 To Set New Record

Demand for soybean meal, the important determinant of the level of soybean crushings this year, is expected to continue high through the remainder of the current feeding year, due mainly to the large number of livestock and poultry and a heavy feeding rate per animal unit. Also, exports of soybean meal in 1961-62 are expected to rise sharply to around 900,000 tons compared with the previous record of 649,000 tons in 1959-60, reflecting the continued uptrend in the production of and demand for animal products in the major importing areas and reduction in U.S. exports of other oilmeals. During the first half of this season, exports totaled 565,000 tons compared with 339,000 in the same six months in 1960-61. U.S. exports were record large in spite of heavy movement of Peruvian fish meal, African peanut meal, and Argentine oilmeals.

Monthly average soybean meal prices (bulk, Decatur) this feeding year have ranged from $56 to $62 per ton during October-April 1961-62. Soymeal prices probably will continue steady during June-September and may average about as high as the $64 ton level of these same months in 1961.

Edible Vegetable Oil Exports Up 15 Percent; 1961-62 Total May Reach 1.9 Billion Pounds

Exports of soybean oil in October-March 1961-62 totaled 419 million pounds (including 126 million pounds for foreign donations not reported by Census) compared with 364 million pounds a year ago (table 4). Exports in the second half of the marketing year are expected to be record large, spurred by an increase in sales for dollars and the Food for Peace Program. Total soybean oil exports for the entire 1961-62 marketing year may total around 1,350 million pounds compared with 721 million the previous year.

Cottonseed oil exports in October-March 1961-62 totaled 271 million pounds (including 57 million pounds for foreign donations not reported by Census), 40 percent more than a year ago. The total for the entire 1961-62 year probably will be around 500 million pounds compared with 370 million in 1960-61. The increase is largely attributed to the foreign donation program.

Combined exports of cottonseed and soybean oils for the entire 1961-62 marketing year are expected to total about 1.9 billion pounds compared with

Table 4.--Cottonseed and soybean oils: Monthly exports, commercial and foreign donations, 1960-61 and 1961-62 to date

Item	1960-61			1961-62		
	Commercial exports 1/	Foreign donations 2/	Total	Commercial exports 1/	Foreign donations 2/	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
CSO						
Oct.	12.7	---	12.7	43.7	3.6	47.3
Nov.	55.4	---	55.4	27.2	7.0	34.2
Dec.	32.3	---	32.3	31.6	12.9	44.5
1st qtr.	100.4	---	100.4	102.5	23.5	126.0
Jan.	44.8	---	44.8	63.8	17.6	81.4
Feb.	23.9	---	23.9	29.2	6.1	35.3
Mar.	24.4	---	24.4	18.5	10.1	28.6
2nd qtr.	93.1	---	93.1	111.5	33.8	145.3
Apr.	66.7	3.9	70.6		6.2	
May	37.9	3.8	41.7		2.7	
June	17.6	4.6	22.2		3.4	
3rd qtr.	122.2	12.3	134.5		12.3	
SBO						
Oct.	41.7	---	41.7	55.5	4.7	60.2
Nov.	78.1	---	78.1	42.0	11.2	53.2
Dec.	111.2	---	111.2	35.6	29.5	65.1
1st qtr.	231.0	---	231.0	133.1	45.4	178.5
Jan.	75.3	---	75.3	38.9	43.3	82.2
Feb.	43.9	---	43.9	66.2	14.0	80.2
Mar.	14.0	---	14.0	55.2	23.0	78.2
2nd qtr.	133.2	---	133.2	160.3	80.3	240.6
Apr.	61.5	4.4	65.9		14.4	
May	22.1	7.4	29.5		8.8	
June	84.4	6.9	91.3		8.9	
3rd qtr.	168.0	18.7	186.7		32.1	
Total						
Oct.	54.4	---	54.4	99.2	8.3	107.5
Nov.	133.5	---	133.5	69.2	18.2	87.4
Dec.	143.5	---	143.5	67.2	42.4	109.6
1st qtr.	331.4	---	331.4	235.6	68.9	304.5
Jan.	120.1	---	120.1	102.7	60.9	163.6
Feb.	67.8	---	67.8	95.4	20.1	115.5
Mar.	38.4	---	38.4	73.7	33.1	106.8
2nd qtr.	226.3	---	226.3	271.8	114.1	385.9
Apr.	128.2	8.3	136.5		20.6	
May	60.0	11.2	71.2		11.5	
June	102.0	11.5	113.5		12.3	
3rd qtr.	290.2	31.0	321.2		44.4	

1/ Reported by Census. Includes Title I, P.L. 480. 2/ Estimated by USDA. Includes salad oil and oil in shortening.

1.1 billion pounds last year and the previous record 1.5 billion attained 2 years ago. Prospective exports of these edible oils in 1961-62 are shown in table 5.

Table 5.--Cottonseed and Soybean Oils: Dollar and Food for Peace Exports, 1960-61 and estimated 1961-62

Export financing	1960-61 1/			1961-62 2/		
	SBO	CSO	Total	SBO	CSO	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Dollars 3/	283	281	564	500	250	750
Food for Peace:						
Foreign donation	21	13	34	250	100	350
Other program 4/	417	75	492	600	150	750
Total	721	369	1,090	1,350	500	1,850

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Includes some ICA. 4/ Nearly all of this is Title I, P.L. 480.

The sharp expansion in edible oils this marketing year is largely attributed to the Food for Peace Program--about 1.1 billion pounds compared with 526 million in 1960-61. Another factor has been increased exports of edible oils to Pakistan under the recently signed 4-year agreement and to Turkey, Egypt and Israel under Title I of P.L. 480. Last year, there was no program with Turkey. Increased exports for dollars to Spain are also likely this year, reflecting reduced olive oil production in that country. Total exports to Spain (all for dollars) are estimated at about 375 million pounds compared with 288 million last year.

The U.S. Government has purchased for foreign donations under Title III of P.L. 480 approximately 455 million pounds of edible oils. Of this, CCC has stored about 63 million pounds because indications are that the voluntary relief agencies cannot distribute the total quantity abroad during the current marketing year. Even more may be headed for storage since it now appears likely that about 100 million pounds will not be exported in the 1961-62 marketing year.

CCC plans to make available about 200 million pounds of butter for foreign donation through charitable agencies. Most of this export movement is expected to take place during the 1962-63 fats and oils marketing year, beginning next October 1. Stocks of butter held by CCC as of March 31, 1962, were 303 million pounds, and further accumulations are anticipated during the flush season of 1962.

Table 6 --Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1954-62

Item	Year beginning October								
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960*	Forecast **	
								1961	1962
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Stocks, October 1									
Soybeans--oil equivalent 1/	14	108	41	109	231	686	256	66	10/605
Butter	489	295	90	145	146	93	136	238	415
Lard	50	75	123	69	46	93	92	100	85
Cottonseed oil	896	361	254	146	154	190	217	170	195
Soybean oil	127	179	227	286	281	298	308(9/815)	677(9/850)	650
Others 2/	45	51	66	49	56	60	78	67	67
Total	1,608	962	760	694	3/ 683	734	830	1,252	1,410
Imports	91	59	52	70	74	66	81	75	
Production									
Butter	1,532	1,563	1,527	1,502	1,413	1,435	1,499	1,600	
Lard	2,564	2,852	2,614	2,423	2,679	2,726	2,484	2,535	
Cottonseed oil 4/	1,723	1,893	1,629	1,420	1,589	1,832	1,786	1,850	
Soybean oil	2,711	3,143	3,431	3,800	4,251	4,338	4,412	4,750	
Other 2/ 4/	572	667	719	678	767	756	849	850	
Total fats and oils	9,101	10,118	9,920	9,823	10,700	11,087	11,030	11,585	
Soybean exports (oil equiv.)	666	741	937	939	1,209	1,552	1,431	1,800	
Total	9,767	10,859	10,857	10,762	11,909	12,639	12,461	13,385	
Total supply	11,466	11,880	11,669	11,526	12,666	13,439	13,372	14,712	
Exports 5/									
Butter	183	244	18	36	19	22	9	25	
Lard	587	719	590	461	608	716	513	450	
Cottonseed oil 4/	716	617	427	250	406	506	11/371	11/500	
Soybean oil	50	556	807	804	930	953	11/721	11/1,350	
Other 2/ 4/	33	50	62	19	34	43	11/ 40	50	
Adjustment 6/	124	52	61	85	117	88	83	100	
Total fats and oils	1,693	2,238	1,965	1,655	2,114	2,328	1,737	2,475	
Soybeans (oil equivalent)	666	741	937	939	1,209	1,552	1,431	1,800	
Total exports	2,359	2,979	2,903	2,593	3,323	3,880	3,168	4,275	
Domestic use									
Butter	1,543	1,526	1,458	1,467	1,449	1,373	1,389	1,400	
Lard 7/	1,959	2,065	2,039	1,994	2,024	2,005	1,968	2,100	
Cottonseed oil	1,543	1,384	1,310	1,195	1,147	1,300	1,461	1,325	
Soybean oil	2,609	2,539	2,565	3,051	3,304	3,376	3,322	3,425	
Other 2/	622	659	722	719	824	758	903	875	
Adjustment 6/	-124	-52	-61	-85	-117	-88	-83	-100	
Total 7/	8,152	8,121	8,033	8,341	8,631	8,724	8,960	9,025	
Total use for food 8/	7,840	7,871	7,886	8,145	8,390	8,438	8,5[illegible]3	8,700	
Per capita, civilian and military	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
Butter (fat content)	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.1	
Other	38.3	37.9	37.7	38.5	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	
Total (fat content)	45.8	45.2	44.6	45.3	46.0	45.6	45.5	45.5	

1/ Not included in total stocks. 2/ Includes beef fats, peanut, corn, olive and sesame oils. 3/ Adjusted to new Census basis which includes hygrogenated oils and stearin. 4/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing. 5/ Includes shipments. Butter, cottonseed oil and adjustements include quantities from CCC stocks that are not reported in Census data. 6/ Includes exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening and other secondary fats. 7/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks on farm. 8/ Excludes food fats used for nonfood purposes but includes nonfood oils (mostly coconut babassu and palm-kernel) used in food. 9/ Includes unusually large stocks of cooking and salad oils which are mainly soybean oil. 10/ Oil equivalent of 55 million bushels of soybeans. 11/ Includes estimates of foreign donations of fats and oils, not reported by Census.

*Preliminary. **Except for stocks on October 1, 1961.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Cottonseed Crushings Tapering Off; Oil Supply Declining Seasonally

Cottonseed production for 1961 is now placed at 5,978,000 tons, nearly 2 percent more than in 1960. The average price received by farmers during the marketing year was $51.10 per ton compared with $42.60 in 1960-61. Total output in 1961 is valued at $305 million, 22 percent above the 1960 value of $250 million.

Movement of 1961 crop cottonseed to oil mills is virtually complete. During August-April, the mills received 5,500,600 tons, 92 percent of the 1961 crop. Most of the remaining 8 percent of the crop is being used on farms as seed and feed with the usual small amount exported. Cottonseed crushings for the 1961-62 marketing year are estimated at 5,500,000 tons compared with 5,352,000 tons, or 3 percent more than the previous year. This would produce about 1,850 million pounds of crude cotton oil compared with 1,808 million in 1960-61.

Crushings and oil output during August-April were 2 percent above last year's rate and about in line with the increase estimated for the entire season. Stocks of cottonseed at oil mills on May 1, 1962, totaled 830,300 tons, compared with 668,100 the same date last year. Cottonseed crushings and oil output are tapering off seasonally as the marketing year nears completion, but the crush during May-July is likely to be slightly above last year. After exhausting their supply of cottonseed, some crushers process other oilseeds in order to utilize their facilities more fully. Cottonseed oil supplies are dwindling rapidly because of the steady disappearance rate and the seasonal drop in oil output.

Domestic Use of Cottonseed Oil Off 9 Percent but Exports Up; Oil Prices Fairly Steady

Domestic disappearance of cottonseed oil during August-March 1961-62 was 959 million pounds, down about 9 percent from a year earlier. Reduced consumption in shortening and margarine manufacture (23 percent) more than offset an increase (11 percent) in cooking and salad oils. Prospects are that cotton oil will continue to sell at a relatively wide premium over soybean oil and lard during the remainder of the cottonseed marketing year, and this will tend to hold down the use of cotton oil in the manufacture of shortening and margarine.

Cottonseed oil prices (crude, Valley) dropped seasonally from 13.6 cents per pound in August 1961 to 12.0 cents in October. They then moved up to 12.7 cents in January 1962 after the seasonal peak in output had passed. Prices since then have remained fairly steady, averaging 12.4 cents per pound during February-April. Export demand has been greater this year than last but domestic demand has eased some. The tightening of cotton oil supplies along with good demand will keep prices firm the rest of the season. For the entire 1961-62 marketing year ending July 31, cottonseed oil prices will probably average about 12.5 cents per pound, approximately a cent above last year.

The price premium of crude cottonseed oil (Valley) over soybean oil (Decatur) remained rather small throughout 1960-61, averaging about 1.0 cents per pound during October-September. The price differential between these two oils has been much greater this year, widening as the year progressed. From 1.3 cents per pound in October 1961, it has widened to 2.3 cents in April 1962, averaging 2.1 cents for the period whereas last year there was virtually no spread. Cotton oil will continue to command a price premium over bean oil and the spread probably will widen a little more.

Lard Output Up 3 Percent; Exports Decline This Marketing Year

Lard production (including farm) in 1961-62 is now placed at 2,535 million pounds, up 2 percent from the previous year. Yield of lard per hog killed in the first half of the season was not as large as expected.

The upturn in hog production, which began late in 1960, has brought slaughter rates persistently above a year earlier since last October. Last fall's pig crop was 4 percent larger than the 1960 fall crop, but most of the gain came in the first half of the fall farrowing season. Slaughter will likely continue above year-earlier through late spring and early summer, but margins will be relatively narrow. Slaughter has started its seasonal decline toward a summer low. Thereafter, increased slaughter beginning in late summer will reflect the increase in the number of pigs born in the spring of 1962, particularly in the early months of the season.

Commercial output of lard in October-March 1961-62 was 3 percent more than last year. Hog slaughter was up 5 percent but average yield of lard per hog killed was 29.6 pounds compared with 30.1 pounds the previous year. Lard production will decline seasonally through the summer with output expected to be about the same as in 1961.

Exports and shipments of lard during October-March 1961-62 totaled 257 million pounds compared with 287 million the first half of the 1960-61 marketing year. Larger exports to the United Kingdom this year has failed to offset the loss of the Cuban market. No U. S. lard has been exported to Cuba since July 1961.

The United Kingdom is now our major foreign market outlet for lard because of greatly expanded production abroad, competition from the vegetable oils, and the increasing number of trade barriers. Total exports and shipments to all countries for the entire 1961-62 marketing year probably will be around 450 million pounds compared with 513 million pounds in 1960-61.

USDA Discontinues Lard Purchases; Prices This Summer Probably Will Average About the Same as Last Year

The USDA announced May 9 that lard purchases for the needy and school lunch programs would be discontinued. From September 1961 through May 9, the

Department purchased 119 million pounds for these programs. All of last marketing year, USDA's purchases totaled 100 million pounds. The quantity bought this year has more than offset the drop in exports. USDA's domestic distribution is helping to stabilize the consumption rate of lard. On a per capita basis, the direct use of lard has generally trended downward from the postwar peak of 12.7 pounds in 1948 to 7.7 pounds in 1961.

Domestic disappearance of lard (excluding farm) in the first half of the 1961-62 marketing year was 983 million pounds, up 113 million from the previous year. Use of this product in shortening totaled 285 million pounds, about 20 percent more than the 238 million last year. Consumption of lard in margarine manufacture during this period was 43 million compared with 22 million the year before. The consumption rate in shortening during the remainder of the 1961-62 marketing year probably will continue higher than last, as prices remain relatively low compared with competitive soybean and cottonseed oils. Total domestic disappearance of lard (including farm) in 1961-62 is estimated at 2,100 million pounds in contrast with 1,968 million last year.

Lard prices (tanks, loose, Chicago) have remained fairly stable this marketing year, the monthly average varying between 8.3 cents and 8.8 cents per pound. For the entire October-April 1961-62 period, they averaged 8.6 cents compared with 10.7 cents the same month of 1960-61. Lard production is declining seasonally and demand will continue steady. This means that lard prices during the summer will continue firm, averaging near the 8.6 cents per pound level of June-September 1961. It now appears that the season price for the entire 1961-62 marketing year probably will average around 8.5 cents per pound, approximately 1.5 cents less than in 1960-61.

Butter Output Still Rising; Prices Likely to Average Near Lower Support

Creamery butter production during October-March 1961-62 totaled 774 million pounds, up 16 percent from the same period last year. Output is now increasing seasonally because of the rise in milk production. Butter output (including farm) for the entire October-September 1961-62 year is estimated at 1,600 million pounds compared with 1,499 million pounds for 1960-61.

The drop in the 1962 support price for manufactured milk in the dairy marketing year which began April 1 may discourage farmers from continuing the present record rate of grain feeding and slow down production somewhat. Increased cow slaughter, particularly in the last half of 1962, also may slow the rate of increase over 1961.

A record 435 million pounds of butter was purchased under the support program during April-March 1961-62, more than $2\frac{3}{4}$ times the amount bought in 1960-61 and 16 percent above the previous high of 375 million pounds in 1953-54.

On April 1, 1962, the price support for butterfat was reduced from 60.4 cents to 57.2 cents per pound. As a result of the action, the purchase price for CCC butter was dropped 2.5 cents per pound. Nevertheless, large quantities of butter will be acquired by CCC this year. Without new action by Congress, this new support will continue in effect throughout the 1962-63 dairy marketing year which ends March 31, 1963.

Butter prices (Grade A, 92 score, Chicago) were stable at 60.5 cents per pound from January 1961 to March 1962. In April, they averaged 58 cents reflecting the 2.5 cents reduction in the CCC purchase price. Lower consumer prices are expected for the rest of the dairy marketing year.

Edible Peanut Usage Continues Uptrend; Crushings Lag Behind Last Year

The 1961 peanut crop totaled 1,763 million pounds (farmer's stock basis,) about equal to last year's 1,786 million and more than enough to meet requirements for food and farm use. As of March 31, 1962, 7 percent of the 1961 crop was still under support and this likely will be acquired by CCC when loans mature on May 31.

Use of shelled edible peanuts during the current marketing year is at a record high, running about 5 percent above 1960, mainly reflecting a new high in the use for peanut butter as a result of the expanded school lunch program. Total civilian consumption of shelled peanuts for the 1961-62 marketing year probably will average around 5.0 pounds per person, slightly above last year (table 7).

Crushings of shelled peanuts for oil and meal during August-April 1961-62 totaled 134 million pounds compared to 181 million for this peak last year. Total crushings for the 1961-62 year probably will be around 200 million pounds, 22 percent below 1960-61.

Flaxseed Prices Advance as Supply Continues Small; Crushings Up Slightly

Flaxseed prices (No. 1, Minneapolis) rose from an average of $3.42 per bushel in November 1961 to $3.65 in April 1962, averaging $3.50 per bushel for the 6-month period compared with $2.94 last year. Prices in late May were $3.42 per bushel. The rise mainly reflects seasonally declining supplies, which are somewhat smaller than last year, and the short world support situation. The outlook is for flax prices to continue firm over the next few months until new crop becomes available in the U. S. and the Canadian crop and Argentine supply situation comes into better focus. Despite the increase in flaxseed prices, linseed oil prices have held steady whereas linseed meal prices advanced.

Linseed oil prices (raw, tank cars, Minneapolis) have remained stable at 15.2 cents per pound since October 1961, about 2.5 cents above the October-April 1960-61 average of 12.7 cents. A seasonal pickup in demand for the drying oil industry should keep linseed oil prices firm over the next few months. Domestic disappearance of linseed oil during July-March 1961-62 totaled 271 million pounds compared with 263 million the year before. Stocks of linseed oil on April 1 were 137 million pounds, up 32 million from the year before.

Table 7.--Peanuts: Supply and disposition (kernel basis), United States, 1935-61

Year beginning Aug. 1	Supply				Disposition					
								Domestic food use		
	Production 1/	Imports	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports and shipments	Crushed for oil	Seed, feed, farm loss and shrinkage	Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	821	3	33	857	1	148	108	---	563	4.3
1940	1,192	4	146	1,342	1	406	98	---	655	5.0
1941	1,002	1	182	1,185	6	170	197	50	633	4.8
1942	1,504	3	129	1,636	3	288	230	100	804	6.2
1943	1,466	1	211	1,678	23	329	202	150	734	5.7
1944	1,444	38	240	1,722	19	303	206	200	778	6.0
1945	1,427	22	216	1,665	45	277	191	10	886	6.6
1946	1,407	3/	256	1,663	173	369	204	---	746	5.3
1947	1,526	3/	171	1,697	337	334	208	2	652	4.5
1948	1,633	3/	164	1,797	507	331	145	4	668	4.6
1949	1,325	3/	142	1,467	122	434	154	5	608	4.1
1950	1,432	3/	144	1,576	48	442	152	10	680	4.5
1951	1,157	0	244	1,401	6	301	99	7	701	4.6
1952	926	0	287	1,213	2	133	103	7	681	4.4
1953	1,085	3/	287	1,372	165	209	102	7	694	4.4
1954	677	121	195	993	6	72	94	5	679	4.2
1955	1,098	3	137	1,238	4	183	114	1	676	4.1
1956	1,151	4	260	1,415	73	186	114	2	735	4.4
1957	1,013	2	305	1,320	34	168	115	2	763	4.5
1958	1,284	1	238	1,523	44	237	116	6	770	4.5
1959	1,145	3/	351	1,496	52	211	116	2	830	4.7
1960	1,274	3/	285	1,559	57	258	117	6	878	4.9
1961 4/	1,257	3/	243	1,500	35	200	120	5	900	5.0

1/ Kernel production derived from production on a farmers' stock basis by means of a conversion factor dependent upon shelling operation in each year.

2/ Includes oilstock peanuts.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Preliminary. Disposition is partly estimated.

Linseed meal prices (bulk, Minneapolis) advanced from $56 per ton in July 1961 to $71 January 1962, then slipped to $65 in April. Prices in mid-May at $70 per ton were $13 above a year ago. Domestic demand for linseed meal and other oilmeals is strong this year due mainly to the large number of livestock and poultry and a heavy feeding rate per animal unit.

Supplies of flaxseed will continue relatively short until the 1962 crop becomes available in volume. Flaxseed stocks in all positions on April 1 totaled 9.1 million bushels, 6.2 million bushels below holdings a year earlier.

Crushings of flaxseed in 1961-62 (ending June 30) are estimated at 20 million bushels or about the same as last year, but considerably off from the 1950-59 average of 29 million bushels. Exports for the marketing year are expected to total about 2 million bushels, leaving carryover stocks of flaxseed on July 1, 1962, in the neighborhood of 3 million bushels, about 2 million below last year.

Inedible Tallow Stocks Up; Export Trade Still Brisk

Apparent production of inedible tallow and greases for October-March 1961-62 was 1,791 million pounds, compared with 1,724 million pounds for the same period last year. Total disappearance for these months was 1,751 million pounds compared with 1,718 million pounds in 1960. Stocks on April 1, 1962, were about 22 percent above those of April 1961. Output of tallow and grease for April-September 1962 will probably exceed last year and total production for the season is estimated at a record 3.7 billion pounds, up about 5 percent over 1960.

Exports and shipments of inedible tallow and greases during October-March 1961-62 totaled 851 million pounds compared with 829 million the first half of the 1960-61 marketing year. Exports to Japan and West Germany are off this year but up for The Netherlands and Italy. Total exports for the entire marketing year are estimated at 1.8 billion pounds, up slightly over last season's total.

Domestic disappearance of inedible tallow and greases for October-March 1961-62 totaled 900 million pounds, or about the same as last year. Declines in soap have been about offset by increases in fatty acids and lubricants, with animal feeds utilization keeping abreast of last year. Total domestic disappearance for the full 1961-62 marketing year is placed at about 1.8 billion pounds, about the same as in each of the last 5 years.

Inedible tallow prices (prime, tank cars, Chicago) are slightly below last year; the October-April 1961-62 average is 5.6 cents per pound compared with 6.3 cents. The favorable export picture plus steady domestic disappearance should tend to keep prices fairly stable during June-September. Increased livestock slaughter, however, especially in the latter half of 1962, is expected to boost tallow output. This along with large stocks likely will dampen any prospective price rise. However, unforeseen foreign demand (such as from Russia) could give some strength to the tallow market.

Table 8.--Nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1954-62

Item	Year beginning October							Forecast	
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Stocks, October 1									
Tallow inedible and grease	268	260	306	239	230	327	343	383	460
Coconut oil	59	96	75	57	60	43	*323	*301	*260
Palm oil	23	21	22	19	15	15	22	27	27
Linseed oil	253	94	101	102	90	122	71	97	102
Tung oil	50	35	11	25	40	42	45	10	18
Castor oil	29	43	38	22	24	30	20	32	48
Other lauric acid oils 1/	9	9	4	1	6	12	12	17	17
Cod and fish liver oil	6	2	2	2	1	---	---	---	---
Fish and marine oils	62	93	113	80	153	136	110	180	215
Tall oil	59	59	96	106	116	141	113	97	102
All others 2/	27	38	33	32	31	23	17	15	10
Total	844	749	801	685	768	890	1,075	1,158	1,260
Imports									
Tallow inedible and grease	4	2	3	3/	2	3/	3/	---	
Coconut oil 4/	582	596	601	656	623	637	657	675	
Other lauric acid oils 1/	57	40	47	51	60	93	76	100	
Palm oil	55	30	18	42	33	41	54	60	
Tung oil	25	25	37	26	24	27	24	20	
Castor oil 4/	140	119	128	103	114	112	119	125	
Cod and fish liver oil	29	24	21	19	18	20	16	20	
Fish and marine oils	58	40	50	51	53	25	52	50	
All others 5/	35	34	31	27	19	28	21	20	
Total	986	910	937	976	948	984	1,019	1,070	
Production									
Tallow inedible and grease 6/	2,875	3,215	3,147	2,896	3,214	3,540	3,555	3,700	
Linseed oil 7/	721	821	823	529	648	480	567	430	
Tung oil	15	2	32	25	45	34	13	32	
Castor oil	4	1	3	11	18	11	14	22	
Cod and fish liver oil	2	2	2	1	3/	---	---	---	
Fish and marine oil	180	204	160	180	188	212	265	225	
Tall oil	524	672	623	679	769	814	803	815	
All others 2/	39	31	42	64	---	---	---	---	
Total	4,360	4,948	4,830	4,384	4,882	5,091	5,217	5,225	
Total supply	6,189	6,607	6,568	6,045	6,598	6,965	7,311	7,455	
Exports and shipments									
Tallow, inedible and grease	1,265	1,494	1,431	1,107	1,311	1,718	1,769	1,825	
Coconut oil	10	9	9	9	8	8	4	6	
Linseed oil	220	112	132	29	9	57	20]	50	
Flaxseed (oil equivalent)	133	196	186	75	151	92	137]		
Fish and marine oils	127	156	136	61	152	151	132	130	
Tall oil	58	39	50	39	27	47	40	35	
Tung oil	3	1	1	3/	20	15	31	4	
All others 2/	12	22	33	14	14	10	9	10	
Total	1,827	2,029	1,978	1,333	1,692	2,098	2,143	2,060	
Domestic disappearance									
Tallow inedible and grease	1,620	1,677	1,786	1,799	1,808	1,806	1,745	1,800	
Coconut oil	8/536	607	611	644	632	615	675	710	
Other lauric acid oils 1/	57	46	50	47	54	93	71	100	
Palm oil	8/57	31	21	46	33	34	59	60	
Linseed oil	527	505	503	437	457	382	384	375	
Tung oil	52	50	53	36	47	43	42	40	
Castor oil	128	123	141	110	130	118	120	130	
Cod and fish liver oil	35	25	22	19	18	19	15	20	
Fish and marine oils	81	68	107	96	106	103	114	110	
Tall oil	467	595	564	630	717	795	752	775	
All others 2/	60	49	39	77	12	18	14	15	
Total	3,622	3,778	3,897	3,940	4,008	4,026	3,991	4,135	
Total non-food uses 9/	3,849	3,960	4,059	4,046	4,230	4,338	4,225	4,350	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
Per capita									
Soap	6.8	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.7	
Drying oil products	6.7	6.5	6.4	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.6	
Other industrial products	9.9	10.4	11.4	12.5	13.6	14.7	14.1	14.2	
Total	23.4	23.6	23.8	23.4	24.0	24.2	23.2	23.5	

1/ Mainly palm kernel oil. 2/ Includes inedible olive oil, olive oil foots, neat's foot oil, and other vegetable oils not shown separately. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Imports of oil plus production from imported material. 5/ Includes oiticica oil, rapeseed oil, wool grease, cashew nut shell oil, and other vegetable oils not shown separately. 6/ Apparent production computed from factory consumption, foreign trade and change in stocks. 7/ Includes oil equivalent of flaxseed exported for crushing abroad. 8/ Includes Government stockpiling. 9/ Adjusted for foreign trade and changes in stocks of oleic acid, stearic acid, other fatty acids, foots and soap stocks and other inedible secondary oils; Government stockpiling; and food oils used in nonfood products and nonfood oils used in food products.

*Includes GSA stockpile.

Tung Oil Import Restrictions Are Lifted; Price 13 cents Above Support Level

Tung oil production during November-April 1961-62 was 32 million pounds, 19 million pounds above the 13.0 million for the previous year. With the crushing season ending, this is likely to be nearly the total output for the entire crop year.

Carryover stocks on November 1, 1961, were a low 8 million pounds compared with 37 million the previous year. Total domestic tung oil supplies (output from the 1961 crop, stocks, and imports) for the 1961-62 marketing year are placed at 60 million pounds, down 16 million pounds from 1960-61.

On May 2, 1962, the President lifted the 26 million pounds quota restriction on tung oil imports. In view of the tight world supply situation, this action likely will have little effect on imports of tung oil, most of which comes from Argentina and Paraguay. U.S. imports for 1961-62 are expected to total around 20 million pounds, reflecting the high prices and reduced availabilities from these two countries.

Exports during November-March 1961-62 totaled 5.1 million pounds, compared with 14.2 million last year. For the balance of the marketing year exports will be curtailed until a clearer picture of the world situation is obtained. Demand for tung oil in Western Europe is at a high level, and world prices have been rising at about the same rate as the U.S. domestic price.

Domestic use of tung oil is expected to be around 40 million pounds compared with 42 million in 1960-61 and slightly below average of recent years.

Tung oil prices (domestic, tanks, southern mills) have risen from 28.9 cents per pound in November 1961, to 36.7 cents in April 1962, about 13 cents above the support level. This is the highest price since the spring of 1952, when prices averaged around 40 cents per pound. Due to the tight supply situation, prices probably will continue at their current high level. The 1962 U.S. tung nut crop will be reduced sharply because of the spring freeze damage. China is expected to continue to stay out of the export market probably because of the reported drought in the tung producing areas.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices Of Fats and Oils Revised To 1957-59 Base

Table 9 shows the revised Bureau of Labor Statistics index numbers of annual wholesale and retail prices of fats and oils constructed on the new base period (1957-59=100), for the years 1947-61. The new reference base which became effective January 1, 1962, was established by the Office of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget for use by all Government statistical agencies. Factors are provided in table 9 for those interested in converting to the old index reference base (1947-49=100). Monthly index numbers published regularly in the Fats and Oils Situation will be on the 1957-59 base period beginning with this issue.

Table 9.--Revised index numbers of wholesale and retail prices of fats and oils, 1947-61

Year	All fats and oils		1957-59=100								
				Grouped by origin			Grouped by use				
							Food				
	1947-49=100 (Old Base)	1957-59=100 (New Base)	All fats and oils except butter	Animal fats	Vegetable oils, domestic	Vegetable oils, foreign	Butter	Lard	Margarine	Food fats other than butter
Factor 1/		.7006	.5941	.7375	.5726	.8340	.8733	.5846	.7697	.5967
1947	115.5	164.9	209.0	154.7	212.7	128.5	116.1	213.7	143.5	206.7
1948	112.6	160.7	193.0	150.7	202.1	136.7	125.2	192.3	144.2	195.4
1949	71.9	102.6	103.0	101.4	109.1	94.4	102.2	107.2	102.1	100.7
1950	77.6	110.7	118.3	107.0	126.9	100.1	102.3	112.4	107.5	119.6
1951	93.5	133.5	149.5	129.7	149.3	119.2	116.2	152.9	121.6	149.3
1952	76.0	108.4	96.5	110.7	106.1	94.9	121.3	93.6	102.9	97.5
1953	75.2	107.3	105.0	104.1	115.8	109.6	109.7	112.8	104.5	113.2
1954	75.5	107.7	115.2	107.5	115.9	90.2	99.2	148.8	104.2	127.7
1955	68.5	97.8	99.5	97.9	104.2	79.6	96.3	100.7	102.4	102.9
1956	71.7	102.3	104.9	99.6	115.0	81.9	99.3	104.8	105.2	111.4
1957	73.3	104.6	108.1	104.4	109.9	90.7	100.3	117.1	105.1	112.4
1958	71.1	101.5	103.3	101.7	101.1	98.2	99.1	107.7	101.0	103.5
1959	65.8	93.9	88.6	93.9	89.0	111.1	100.6	75.2	94.0	84.1
1960	63.6	90.8	83.5	92.7	84.2	95.5	99.9	83.6	89.4	82.9
1961	69.2	98.7	95.0	97.6	105.3	87.3	101.2	91.0	101.6	98.2

Year	Grouped by use					Grouped by degree of processing			Retail
			Industrial			Edible vegetable oils			
	Food fats other than butter and lard	All edible fats and oils	Soap fats	Drying oils	All industrial	Crude	Refined	End products	Price Index
Factor 1/	.6003	.7391	.5782	.6490	.5987	.5960	.6534	.8096	.8480
1947	203.7	151.3	221.7	182.5	209.1	204.8	183.3	135.6	129.1
1948	198.9	152.5	201.8	157.0	187.5	200.5	179.8	137.0	127.7
1949	97.2	102.1	95.3	122.8	104.5	98.1	96.1	98.0	97.0
1950	125.2	109.4	116.8	112.3	115.2	126.8	114.9	101.0	94.2
1951	148.1	129.1	147.7	146.8	147.8	148.7	137.5	120.0	110.3
1952	100.7	113.0	77.7	127.2	94.1	101.7	101.3	96.7	93.6
1953	114.3	111.7	85.1	111.7	93.7	116.1	115.6	103.3	93.9
1954	115.0	110.6	96.9	102.0	98.5	115.3	115.5	105.0	98.9
1955	104.0	98.8	96.6	90.2	94.6	104.4	109.0	100.6	95.8
1956	114.7	104.6	92.3	100.8	95.3	114.9	112.4	105.4	98.0
1957	110.3	105.5	100.1	105.3	102.0	110.2	107.3	106.3	102.3
1958	101.0	100.9	105.1	100.1	103.4	100.8	103.9	102.3	101.2
1959	88.7	93.7	94.8	94.6	94.6	89.0	88.7	91.4	96.5
1960	82.4	92.8	79.0	94.0	84.0	82.4	86.8	90.5	92.1
1961	101.3	101.1	84.5	107.3	90.6	102.6	108.3	102.7	98.5

1/ Multiply by this factor to convert to the basis of 1947-49=100.

Nonfood Uses of Fats and Oils Per Person Slip in 1961

Nonfood uses of fats and oils in calendar 1961 are placed at 4.3 billion pounds, about 1 percent less than the year before. Declines were registered in all categories--soap, drying oils and other industrial products. The per capita consumption rate in 1961 was 23.4 pounds compared with 24.1 pounds in 1960. The consumption rate per person has declined sharply from the postwar peak of 29.0 pounds in 1947, but since 1951 rates have been fairly stable at about 23-24 pounds (tables 10 and 11, page 22).

Table 10.--Nonfood products: Fats and oils used, by product, total and per person, 1925-61

Year	Soap 1/		Drying oil 2/		Other industrial 1/ 3/		Total	
	Total	Per person	Total	Per person	Total	Per person	Total	Per person
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average								
1925-29	1,544	13.0	877	7.4	197	1.6	2,618	22.0
1930-34	1,546	12.3	585	4.7	290	2.3	2,421	19.3
1935-39	1,638	12.8	774	6.0	440	3.4	2,852	22.2
1940	1,867	14.1	807	6.1	412	3.0	3,085	23.4
1941	2,302	17.3	1,079	8.1	633	4.7	4,014	30.1
1942	2,033	15.1	973	7.2	660	4.9	3,666	27.2
1943	1,956	14.3	890	6.5	822	6.0	3,668	26.8
1944	2,215	16.0	917	6.6	856	6.2	3,989	28.8
1945	1,995	14.3	874	6.2	1,001	7.2	3,870	27.7
1946	1,762	12.5	934	6.6	879	6.2	3,575	25.3
1947	2,261	15.7	1,017	7.1	890	6.2	4,168	29.0
1948	2,060	14.1	1,081	7.4	843	5.7	3,984	27.2
1949	1,778	11.9	974	6.5	864	5.8	3,616	24.2
1950	1,822	12.0	1,178	7.8	1,177	7.7	4,177	27.5
1951	1,537	10.0	1,151	7.5	1,239	8.0	3,927	25.5
1952	1,384	8.8	1,033	6.6	1,256	8.0	3,672	23.4
1953	1,320	8.3	1,086	6.8	1,299	8.1	3,707	23.2
1954	1,197	7.4	1,018	6.3	1,370	8.4	3,585	22.1
1955	1,136	6.9	1,124	6.8	1,650	10.0	3,910	23.7
1956	1,058	6.3	1,107	6.6	1,860	11.1	4,025	23.9
1957	1,010	5.9	1,032	6.0	1,980	11.6	4,022	23.5
1958	928	5.3	934	5.4	2,198	12.6	4,060	23.3
1959	876	4.9	924	5.2	2,499	14.1	4,299	24.3
1960	872	4.8	833	4.6	2,627	14.6	4,331	24.1
1961 4/	845	4.6	831	4.5	2,598	14.2	4,273	23.4

1/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber is included in "other industrial products". Adjusted for foreign trade and changes in stocks. 2/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics, caulking and other protective coatings. 3/ Includes use of fats and oils in chemicals, lubricants and greases, animal feeds; tin and terne plate, pharmaceuticals, leather, candles, synthetic organic detergents, toilet articles, and miscellaneous industrial products. 4/ Preliminary.

Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 11.--Nonfood products: Fats and oils used, by kind, 1925-61

Year	Inedible tallow and grease	Linseed oil	Tall oil	Coconut oil	Soybean oil	Fish and marine oil	Castor oil	Tung oil	Palm oil	Other	Total 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average											
1925-29	746	752	---	343	7	80	55	94	146	395	2,618
1930-34	804	434	---	364	17	81	45	97	194	385	2,421
1935-39	949	517	---	345	43	131	61	118	153	535	2,852
1940	1,234	589	---	434	92	216	90	67	121	242	3,085
1941	1,649	814	41	532	124	216	157	69	185	227	4,014
1942	1,854	830	57	165	112	172	155	12	95	214	3,666
1943	1,759	768	119	195	162	195	99	12	64	295	3,668
1944	1,923	701	154	202	123	199	200	10	61	416	3,989
1945	1,839	639	190	158	133	266	164	23	72	386	3,870
1946	1,677	680	196	279	172	146	95	36	51	243	3,575
1947	1,882	575	177	661	270	168	116	106	43	170	4,168
1948	1,782	600	214	535	270	110	128	130	48	167	3,984
1949	1,666	443	186	398	321	142	130	103	42	185	3,616
1950	1,807	594	287	428	323	143	181	109	43	262	4,177
1951	1,660	699	323	380	306	131	174	61	44	149	3,927
1952	1,541	553	270	370	388	116	182	51	44	157	3,672
1953	1,568	556	280	339	368	112	169	51	39	225	3,707
1954	1,559	515	331	357	331	60	138	48	61	184	3,585
1955	1,635	526	508	364	341	68	134	51	59	223	3,910
1956	1,686	537	599	386	351	108	121	51	46	139	4,025
1957	1,815	454	560	383	321	108	138	48	42	153	4,022
1958	1,805	441	651	376	329	96	113	41	47	161	4,060
1959	1,775	459	749	458	359	91	130	48	33	197	4,299
1960	1,832	364	794	459	362	135	131	40	30	184	4,331
1961 2/	1,737	374	749	486	342	145	125	40	42	233	4,273

1/ Adjusted for foreign trade and change in stocks. 2/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Soap Continues To Decline As An Outlet for Fats and Oils

by

George W. Kromer

Soap-making, the most important single non-food end use for fats and oils, has been declining since the end of World War II, reflecting the capture of a large part of this market by synthetic detergents. The main segment of the industry in which synthetics have not as yet made much progress is in the toilet bar area. The reason is because of synthetics stronger defatting characteristic which is desirable for laundry purposes but not in a toilet article. If the synthetic detergent industry makes an all detergent toilet bar acceptable by consumers for use on the skin, it would reduce the soapers demand for fats and oils even further.

Most synthetic detergents are made from petroleum sources. Before World War II, the cleanser-making industry had been dependent on natural fats and vegetable oils. Experience had shown that the supply of these fats and oils raw materials was always jeopardized in times of national emergencies. In comparison, synthetic detergents represented major uses for some chemicals derived from petroleum, and the prices and supplies of these are relatively stable.

As a result of these developments, the use of fats and oils in soap manufacture dropped from 2.4 billion pounds in 1947 to 0.9 billion pounds in 1961, only about 37 percent as much as the 1947 postwar peak.

Expanding Use of Detergents Offsets Drop in Soap Per Person

The combined usage of soap and synthetic detergents per capita has remained steady since World War II at about 27 pounds (product weight basis) annually (see cover chart). However, the separate use of each has shown a scissor-like trend, with synthetics offsetting the reduction in soap. Soap consumption dropped sharply from 24 pounds per capita in 1947 to only 7 pounds in 1959 and has averaged only fractionally lower since then. Use of synthetic detergents has increased from 3 pounds per person in 1947 to a record 20 pounds in 1959 and has remained on this plateau. These data are based mainly on sales estimates by The Soap and Detergent Association (formerly the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc.)

Output of synthetic detergents in 1961 was estimated at a record 3.8 billion pounds, nearly 4 percent above 1960. The combined production of synthetics and soap in 1961 also was a record high. But soap production, at 1.2 billion pounds in 1961, was down about 5 percent from 1960 and the lowest of record.

Total domestic disappearance of soap and synthetic detergents has shown a strong uptrend, rising from 3.8 billion pounds in 1947 to a record 4.8 billion in 1961. This increase of 1.0 billion pounds or 26 percent growth in use for the entire 15 year span took place while detergents were replacing soap (table 12).

Table 12.--Soap and synthetic detergents: Supply and disposition, 1935-61

Year	Supply				Disposition						
	Estimated sales 1/						Domestic Disappearance				
									Civilian per capita		
	Soap 2/	Synthetic detergents 3/	Imports of soap	Total	Exports and shipments of soap 4/	Use of soap in synthetic rubber 5/	Military excluding relief 6/	Total	Total	Soap	Synthetic detergents
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	3,105	10	7	3,122	66	---	---	3,057	24	24	7/
1940	3,273	30	5	3,308	67	---	---	3,241	25	25	7/
1941	3,886	40	11	3,937	84	1	50	3,802	29	29	7/
1942	3,652	50	4	3,706	59	2	120	3,525	27	27	7/
1943	3,597	75	8	3,680	59	22	350	3,249	26	25	1
1944	4,142	125	1	4,268	52	89	400	3,727	30	29	1
1945	3,911	150	3	4,064	129	94	400	3,441	28	27	1
1946	3,085	275	8	3,368	157	72	70	3,069	23	21	2
1947	3,650	408	1	4,059	138	47	40	3,834	27	24	3
1948	3,180	636	1	3,817	92	50	34	3,641	25	21	4
1949	2,985	864	1	3,850	80	46	40	3,684	25	19	6
1950	2,958	1,443	1	4,402	76	59	40	4,227	28	19	9
1951	2,510	1,565	1	4,076	69	104	85	3,818	26	16	10
1952	2,275	1,856	1	4,132	65	88	90	3,889	26	14	12
1953	1,986	2,118	1	4,105	63	94	95	3,853	25	12	13
1954	1,751	2,468	1	4,220	59	68	85	4,008	26	11	15
1955	1,644	2,652	1	4,297	55	105	78	4,059	26	10	16
1956	1,595	2,995	1	4,591	59	117	78	4,337	27	9	18
1957	1,500	3,253	2	4,755	66	122	76	4,491	27	8	19
1958	1,406	3,354	1	4,761	39	115	73	4,534	27	8	19
1959	1,312	3,562	2	4,876	34	151	68	4,623	27	7	20
1960	1,293	3,646	2	4,941	47	157	65	4,672	27	7	20
1961 8/	1,231	3,774	2	5,007	33	152	68	4,754	27	7	20
1962											

1/ Based on estimates of the Soap and Detergent Association. Data are on the built, finished-weight basis. 2/ Excludes scouring cleansers and liquid soaps. 3/ Includes only those solids and liquids with end-uses and characteristics similar to soap. Excludes scouring cleansers and shampoos where possible. 4/ Beginning 1947 includes shipments in CARE packages. 5/ From Office of Rubber Reserve, R.F.C. through 1954. Estimated by ERS since then. 6/ Estimates based in part on data given in Statistical Yearbook of the Quartermaster Corps for 1947. 7/ Less than one-half pound. 8/ Preliminary.

Table 13.--Soap: Fats and oils used, by kind, 1925-61 1/

Year	Inedible tallow and greases	Whale and fish oils	Palm oil	Coconut oil	Palm kernel oil	Other hard oils 2/	Soft oils 3/	Secondary fats and oils 4/	Rosin	Tall oil	Total saponifiable materials
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average											
1925-29	684	125	133	314	56	7	92	162	94	---	1,666
1930-34	695	107	175	332	17	4	64	171	106	---	1,670
1935-39	787	160	100	304	42	15	54	200	110	---	1,771
1940	1,043	108	85	397	5/	43	47	170	80	---	1,972
1941	1,368	76	130	484	1	35	50	190	105	---	2,438
1942	1,528	72	56	140	1	20	53	190	99	---	2,160
1943	1,360	45	33	142	2	121	27	270	120	11	2,130
1944	1,530	51	20	132	4	243	28	303	193	29	2,534
1945	1,364	114	24	59	32	152	11	364	122	30	2,273
1946	1,210	40	7	185	19	46	16	335	75	25	1,957
1947	1,526	43	1	511	5/	28	9	227	80	16	2,443
1948	1,451	35	1	417	3	25	9	181	53	18	2,193
1949	1,346	10	1	282	5/	27	10	156	40	14	1,887
1950	1,363	1	3	257	5/	66	9	174	43	13	1,929
1951	1,195	---	3	197	---	41	9	149	38	22	1,654
1952	1,084	---	3	204	5/	5	8	137	30	15	1,485
1953	1,026	5/	4	175	23	5/	6	135	20	14	1,403
1954	907	---	8	175	6	5/	5	135	19	12	1,267
1955	864	---	12	173	5	5	6	116	18	14	1,213
1956	813	5/	4	177	1	2	3	102	16	17	1,135
1957	789	---	2	173	---	1	1	98	9	12	1,086
1958	727	---	1	161	---	---	1	86	7	12	995
1959	729	---	5	144	11	---	1	34	6	23	953
1960	746	---	10	145	12	---	---	23	3	15	953
1961 6/	721	---	6	138	12	---	1	21	5/	12	911
1962											

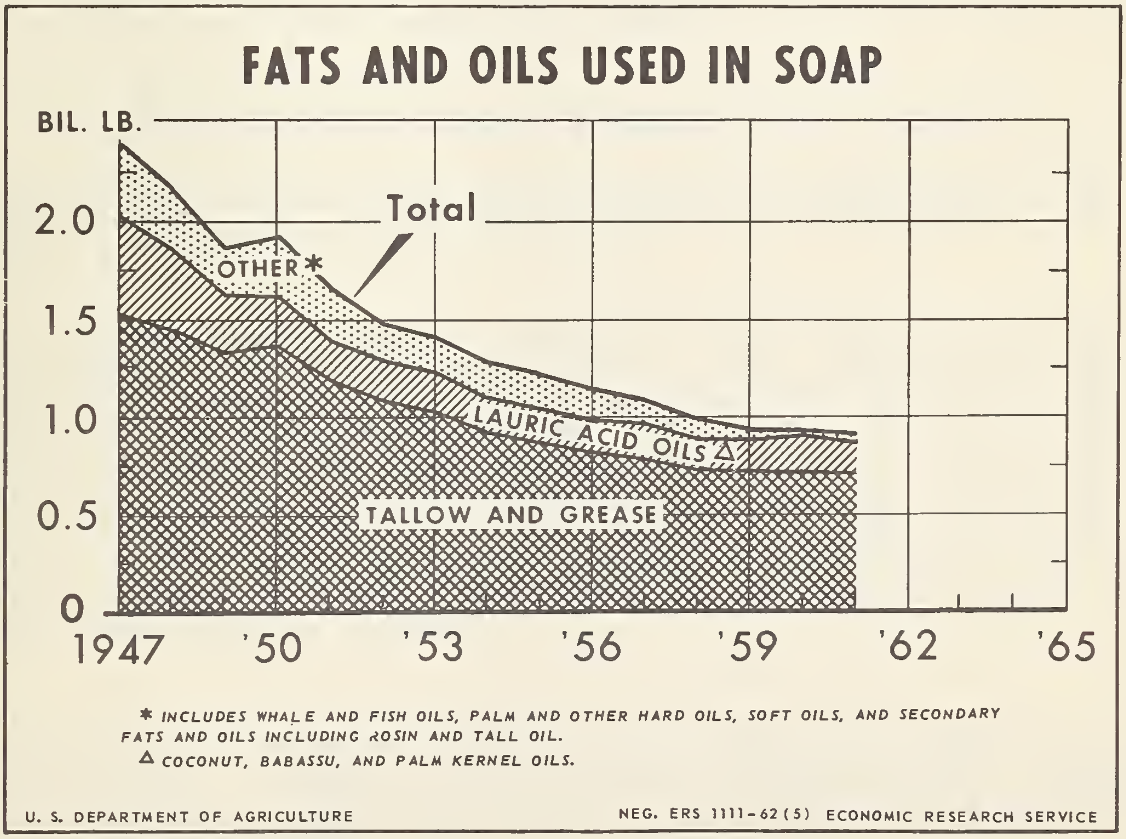
1/ Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents are believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "other inedible products" and thus is excluded from the figures shown in this table. 2/ Includes beef fats, vegetable tallow and babassu. 3/ Includes the following oils: Soybean, cottonseed, corn, castor, peanut, olive inedible and foots, edible olive, neatsfoot, linseed, perilla, sesame, tung and "other vegetable oils". 4/ Includes inedible animal stearine, grease (lard) oil, tallow oil, foots and other soap stock, red oil, stearic acid and other fatty acids. 5/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 6/ Preliminary.

Soap exports and shipments to U. S. Territories have also trended downward in the post-World War II era. From the record high of 157 million pounds in 1946, they declined some nearly every year to reach 33 million in 1961. This is only one-half as much as the 1935-39 average export volume.

Fats and Oils Used in Soap in 1961 Lowest of Record

Declining soap sales have, of course, been accompanied by reduced use of fats and oils in these products. Use of saponifiable materials (fats, oils, tall oil, and rosin) in soap in 1961 was 911 million pounds, down 4 percent from the year before and the smallest of record which dates back to 1912. With the exception of 1960, fats, and oils used in soap manufacturing has dropped some every year since 1950 when 1,929 million pounds were used (table 13.)

Inedible tallow and grease are by far the major hard fats used by the U. S. soap industry in the manufacture of slow-lathering products. Coconut oil is still the major oil used in quick-lathering products. These fats and oils have just about replaced all other hard and soft oils used in soap, except low-priced refiners foots and other secondary materials. Among the saponifiable materials, inedible tallow and grease together were 79 percent of materials used in 1961 compared with 44 percent in 1935-39. Coconut oil had 15 percent of this market in 1961 compared with 17 percent in the earlier period.



Outlook

Synthetic detergents likely will continue to displace soap but at a much slower rate than in the past 15 years. This means that the soap-making industry will continue to decline as a market outlet for animal fats and vegetable oils. The synthetics meet an essential need because they are versatile and can have tailor-made properties for particular cleaning and scouring jobs. Expansion of markets for them will continue as new demands develop.

The output of tallow and grease, the major soap fat, is expected to continue to expand and the surplus above domestic requirements will become even larger. Expanded markets in feed uses for livestock can take only a part of this increase. The only other expandable outlets in view at this time are the export market (last year we exported nearly half of the tallow and grease produced) and the fatty acid use market. Prices will have to continue low if these markets are to absorb the surpluses.

* *

Synthetics Continue To Make Inroads in Drying Oils Industry [1]

by
Stanley A. Gazelle

Until World War II, natural fats and oils were the principal raw materials used in the manufacture of drying oil products. Since then, the protective coating industry has shifted from fats and oils to synthetic chemicals, resulting in a continuous downtrend in fats and oils consumption for this purpose. This shift is still in progress.

Fats and oils used in all drying oil products in 1961 totaled 0.8 billion pounds, 0.3 billion pounds below the 1950 record high and the smallest quantity consumed since the oil-short days of World War II. Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels account for over 85 percent of the total drying oils used in the United States while floor coverings, oilcloth, and other products account for the remainder.

During the past 20 years, the production of paints, varnishes, and lacquers has doubled but direct use of fats and oils dropped from 2.0 pounds to about 1.2 pounds per gallon of all coatings produced. During the same period the use of synthetic resins (which may or may not be processed from fats and oils) increased from 0.3 pounds to about 1.5 pounds per gallon of coatings produced (see chart). This trend mainly reflected technological changes which resulted in a shift from drying oil type of vehicle in paint and varnish formulations to synthetic resins, some of which (alkyds) contain semi-drying or drying oil fatty acids and others (latex emulsion types) which do not contain drying oils.

Output of Surface Coatings Relatively Stable Since 1955

U. S. production of all surface coatings (paint, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels) amounted to 623 million gallons in 1961, 6 percent below the year before and 13 percent less than the 1955 record.

Output of surface coatings expanded from an estimated 336 million gallons in 1940 to a record 719 million gallons in 1955. Despite heavy construction activity, production since 1955 has been relatively stable, averaging about 650 million gallons during 1956-61. This stability reflects, in part, the improved quality of the newer coatings, which are not only more durable than earlier types but require a smaller quantity for a given job. It also reflects the architectural trend toward the replacement of paint-requiring surfaces of exteriors by other materials, (materials needing no preservative), which has reduced the demand for exterior type paints. On the other hand, the demand for interior type paints has increased.

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[1] Data relative to fats and oils used by the drying oils industry are based on Census reports. Inasmuch as fatty acids are a separate end use category, by Census definition, fatty acids from the primary oils used in drying oil products are not included.

Table 14.--Surface coatings: Production and fats and oils and plastics used, 1931-61

Year	Production of paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels		Use of fats and oils			Use of plastics 3/		Drying oil-plastic usage ratio
				Per gallon				
	Total 1/	Containing drying oils	Total 2/	All paints and varnishes	Containing drying oils	Total	Per gallon	
	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Ratio
Average:								
1931-34	201	140	474	2.4	3.4	---	---	---
1935-39	298	208	641	2.2	3.1	---	---	---
1940	336	231	652	1.9	2.8	115	.3	5.7
1941	438	303	875	2.0	2.9	189	.4	4.6
1942	405	291	775	1.9	2.7	148	.4	5.2
1943	434	313	700	1.6	2.2	249	.6	2.8
1944	473	349	694	1.5	2.0	291	.6	2.4
1945	493	358	644	1.3	1.8	309	.6	2.1
1946	586	413	683	1.2	1.7	398	.7	1.7
1947	582	399	706	1.2	1.8	453	.8	1.6
1948	577	396	766	1.3	1.9	467	.8	1.6
1949	525	349	731	1.4	1.9	519	1.0	1.4
1950	641	432	873	1.4	1.8	646	1.1	1.4
1951	590	389	887	1.5	1.9	740	1.3	1.2
1952	583	374	809	1.4	1.8	729	1.3	1.1
1953	665	381	868	1.3	2.0	803	1.2	1.1
1954	635	375	815	1.3	1.8	770	1.2	1.1
1955	719	371	842	1.2	1.8	918	1.3	.9
1956	693	371	858	1.2	1.9	825	1.2	1.0
1957	669	353	795	1.2	1.8	887	1.3	.9
1958	595	367	731	1.2	1.6	880	1.5	.8
1959	650	4/	791	1.2	4/	990	1.5	.8
1960	663	4/	716	1.1	4/	975	1.5	.7
1961	623	4/	722	1.2	4/			

1/Production of surface coatings are estimates of Stanford Institute, Chemical Economics Handbook prior to 1958. Beginning in 1958 Census data represent U. S. total. 2/ Includes an estimated 90-95 percent of the oil listed by Census as used in synthetic resins which end up in protective coatings. 3/ Stanford Research Institute, Chemical Economics Handbook. 4/ Not available.

Table 15.--Fats and oils used in drying-oil products, by type of product, 1931-61

Year	Paint and varnish 1/	Floor coverings and oilcloth	Resins 1/ 2/	Other	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average					
1931-34	474	67	---	22	562
1935-39	641	95	---	38	774
1940	652	112	---	43	807
1941	875	137	---	68	1,079
1942	775	116	---	82	973
1943	700	76	---	114	890
1944	694	85	---	138	917
1945	644	79	---	151	874
1946	683	88	---	162	934
1947	706	142	---	169	1,017
1948	766	167	---	149	1,081
1949	655	148	82	89	974
1950	772	153	105	148	1,178
1951	743	134	156	118	1,151
1952	691	125	128	87	1,033
1953	750	117	128	93	1,086
1954	693	113	132	79	1,017
1955	677	111	178	158	1,125
1956	687	106	185	129	1,107
1957	622	102	187	122	1,032
1958	602	86	139	107	934
1959	619	63	186	56	924
1960	558	41	171	63	833
1961 3/	581	44	152	54	831

1/ About 90-95 percent of the oil listed by Census as used in synthetic resins end up in protective coatings. New totals may be obtained by shifting these resins to paints and varnishes. 2/ Not available prior to 1949. 3/Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

The shift from agricultural fats and oils as a raw material toward synthetic materials from the industrial chemical industries has resulted from important changes in basic formulation of paints, varnishes, and lacquers. Competition from latex emulsion paints introduced in 1948 (which do not contain drying oils) resulted in new type of oil-based coatings and better methods of processing familiar oils. Most of these new oil-type products (alkyds) have a reduced oil consumption per gallon of coatings product.

Further Shifts To Synthetics Likely at Reduced Rate

The continuing shift to synthetic materials and changes in paint formulas requiring drying oils indicates that, while the output of paint and varnishes probably will rise, the use of fats and oils in their manufacture may not share proportionately in the increase. Protective coatings made entirely with oil (linseed oil based exterior house paints for example) probably will continue to decline, but use of coatings containing part oil or no oil likely will increase.

The postwar era has witnessed a growing demand for paint products better suited to the "do-it-yourself" home-owner. For the most part, the products contain little or no drying oil. The introduction of latex emulsion paints aided this home maintenance trend. The use of these non-oil paints has been growing because of ease of application and clean up, relative lack of odor, and effective

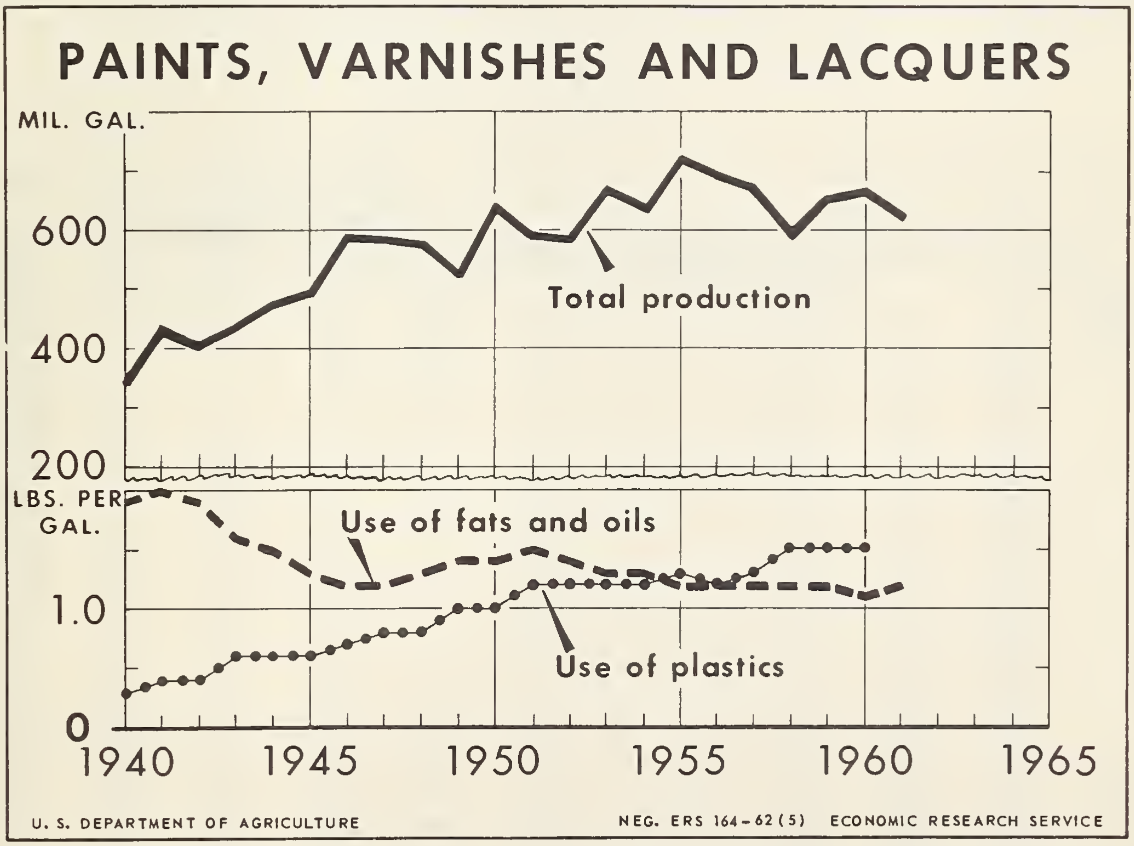

Table 16 .--Fats and oils used in drying oil products, by kind of oil, 1925-61

Year	Linseed oil	Soybean oil	Tung oil	Fish oil	Castor oil	Oiticica oil	Perilla oil	Other primary fats and oils	Secondary fatty materials	Tall oil	Total
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Average											
1925-29	752	4	94	20	2	---	5	---	---	---	877
1930-34	433	12	97	22	2	---	17	3	---	---	585
1935-39	514	22	118	39	7	6	63	6	---	---	774
1940	585	46	67	47	25	15	20	4	---	---	807
1941	807	62	69	57	46	27	9	3	---	---	1,079
1942	819	33	12	32	63	9	3	3	---	---	973
1943	757	39	12	36	22	4	2	1	15	2	890
1944	688	37	10	47	90	11	1/	1/	27	7	917
1945	627	46	23	58	60	19	1/	3	32	7	874
1946	663	67	36	48	35	25	1/	8	39	15	934
1947	567	159	106	47	44	13	1/	6	44	32	1,017
1948	595	162	130	40	53	13	1/	7	46	36	1,081
1949	428	220	103	26	51	12	---	8	73	53	974
1950	590	213	109	33	66	12	---	24	60	70	1,178
1951	665	194	61	28	38	12	---	12	57	84	1,151
1952	536	209	51	36	41	11	---	11	50	87	1,033
1953	536	242	51	34	39	10	---	13	69	93	1,086
1954	498	209	48	23	38	8	---	16	60	116	1,017
1955	504	226	51	33	63	12	---	24	89	123	1,125
1956	513	194	51	32	73	11	---	20	67	146	1,107
1957	437	191	48	33	79	11	---	13	93	128	1,032
1958	427	158	41	30	64	10	---	12	81	111	934
1959	448	184	46	21	83	9	---	13	35	84	2/924
1960	351	172	38	49	85	15	---	7	31	86	2/833
1961 3/	363	164	37	63	78	7	---	4	19	96	2/831

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Excludes fats and oils used in fatty acids, many of which are used in drying oil products. 3/ Preliminary. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 17 .--Percentage distribution of fats and oils used in drying oil products, by kind of oil, 1925-61

Year	Linseed oil	Soybean oil	Tung oil	Fish oil	Castor oil	Oiticica oil	Perilla oil	Other primary fats and oils	Secondary fatty materials	Tall oil	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Average											
1925-29	85.7	.5	10.7	2.3	.2	---	.6	---	---	---	100.0
1930-34	74.0	2.1	16.5	3.7	.3	---	2.9	.5	---	---	100.0
1935-39	66.4	2.8	15.2	5.0	.9	.8	8.1	.8	---	---	100.0
1940	72.4	5.7	8.3	5.8	3.1	1.8	2.4	.5	---	---	100.0
1941	74.8	5.7	6.4	5.2	4.3	2.5	.8	.3	---	---	100.0
1942	84.2	3.4	1.2	3.3	6.4	.9	.3	.3	---	---	100.0
1943	85.1	4.4	1.3	4.1	2.5	.4	.2	.1	1.7	.2	100.0
1944	75.0	4.0	1.1	5.2	9.8	1.2	---	---	2.9	.8	100.0
1945	71.7	5.2	2.6	6.6	6.9	2.2	---	.3	3.7	.8	100.0
1946	71.0	7.1	3.8	5.1	3.7	2.6	---	.9	4.2	1.6	100.0
1947	55.8	15.6	10.4	4.6	4.3	1.3	---	.6	4.3	3.1	100.0
1948	55.0	15.0	12.0	3.7	4.9	1.2	---	.6	4.3	3.3	100.0
1949	43.9	22.6	10.6	2.7	5.2	1.2	---	.8	7.5	5.5	100.0
1950	49.5	17.9	9.1	2.8	5.5	1.0	---	2.0	6.4	5.8	100.0
1951	57.8	16.9	5.6	2.4	3.3	1.0	---	.7	5.0	7.3	100.0
1952	51.9	20.3	4.9	3.5	4.0	1.1	---	1.1	4.8	8.4	100.0
1953	49.3	22.3	4.7	3.1	3.6	.9	---	1.2	6.3	8.6	100.0
1954	48.9	20.6	4.7	2.3	3.7	.8	---	1.6	5.9	11.5	100.0
1955	44.9	20.1	4.5	2.9	5.6	1.1	---	2.1	7.9	10.9	100.0
1956	46.4	17.5	4.6	2.9	6.6	1.0	---	1.8	6.1	13.2	100.0
1957	42.8	18.6	4.2	3.2	7.1	1.1	---	1.3	9.1	12.6	100.0
1958	45.8	16.9	4.3	3.2	6.9	1.1	---	1.3	8.7	11.8	100.0
1959	48.5	19.9	5.0	2.3	9.0	1.0	---	1.4	3.8	9.1	100.0
1960	42.1	20.6	4.6	5.9	10.2	1.8	---	.8	3.7	10.3	100.0
1961 1/	43.7	19.7	4.4	7.6	9.4	.8	---	.5	2.3	11.6	100.0

1/ Preliminary.

industry promotion. The loss of oil markets in floor coverings and oilcloth mainly reflects the shift toward adhered tiles and plastic sheet products.

Downtrend in Linseed Oil Consumption Arrested in 1961

Linseed oil continues as the major drying oil used in protective coatings, though its use has declined in recent years. In 1961, the 831 million pounds of drying oils consumed in all drying oil products were distributed as follows: Linseed oil, 44 percent; soybean oil, 20 percent; castor oil, 9 percent; tall oil, 12 percent; fish oil, 8 percent; tung oil, 4 percent; and all other, 3 percent. In 1951 linseed oil made up about 58 percent of the total (tables 16 and 17).

The downtrend in linseed oil consumption was arrested in 1961 and consumption may possibly increase slightly in 1962. Research has developed a commercial linseed-oil-in-water emulsion paint for exterior use. The paint combines the high protective values of conventional linseed oil coatings with rapid drying and application convenience of water-based paints. The paints can be thinned with water. Another new product which has recently been developed include "linseed anti-spalling compound," a protective coating for concrete roads and surfaces, concrete dams, silos, basement floors, garage floors, airport runways, and sidewalks.

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The issue dates for the Fats and Oils Situation are January, March, May, August, and November (Outlook issue). The August issue is scheduled for release on August 22.

Table 18.- Edible Vegetable Oils 1/: U.S. Export Position Under Specified Government Programs 1960-61 and 1961-62 2/

Supply and disposition	PL 480, Title I Sales for Foreign Currency		PL 480, Title II (Famine and Other Emergency Relief)		PL 480, Title III (Foreign Donations)		PL 480, Title IV (Long-term Credit)		PL 665, Sec. 402 (I.C.A.)		Total Program	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Oct. 1-Dec. 31 (Rev.):												
Program carryin, Oct. 1	308.3	107.9	---	---	3/	256.3	---	---	20.9	21.6	329.2	385.8
Programmed, Oct. 1-Dec. 31	43.0	441.5	---	5.2	---	200.0	---	---	---	---	43.0	646.7
Total Programs	351.3	549.4	---	5.2	---	456.3	---	---	20.9	21.6	372.2	1,032.5
Exports	205.2	71.9	---	3.5	---	68.9	---	---	8.8	13.2	214.0	157.5
Program carryout, Dec. 31	146.1	477.5	---	1.7	---	387.4	---	---	12.1	8.4	158.2	875.0
Jan. 1-Mar. 31 (Rev.):												
Program carryin, Jan. 1	146.1	477.5	---	1.7	---	387.4	---	---	12.1	8.4	158.2	875.0
Programmed, Jan 1-Mar. 31	53.4	120.1	---	6.3	43.7	---	---	14.0	---	---	97.1	140.4
Total Programs	199.5	597.6	---	8.0	43.7	387.4	---	14.0	12.1	8.4	255.3	1,015.4
Exports	88.4	116.5	---	4.0	---	114.1	---	---	12.1	8.4	100.5	243.0
Program carryout, Mar. 31	111.1	481.1	---	4.0	43.7	273.3	---	14.0	---	---	154.8	772.4
Oct. 1-Mar. 31 (Rev.):												
Program carryin, Oct. 1	308.3	107.9	---	---	---	256.3	---	---	20.9	21.6	329.2	385.8
Programmed, Oct. 1-Mar. 31	96.4	561.6	---	11.5	43.7	200.0	---	14.0	---	---	140.1	787.1
Total programs	404.7	669.5	---	11.5	43.7	456.3	---	14.0	20.9	21.6	469.3	1,172.9
Exports	293.6	188.4	---	7.5	---	183.0	---	---	20.9	21.6	314.5	400.5
Program carryout, Mar. 31	111.1	481.1	---	4.0	43.7	273.3	---	14.0	---	---	154.8	772.4
Apr. 1-June (Inc.)												
Program carryin, Apr. 1	111.1	481.1	---	4.0	43.7	273.3	---	14.0	---	---	154.8	772.4
Programmed, Apr. 1-June 30	156.2	4/44.1	.7	4/2.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	156.9	4/46.5
Total programs	267.3	4/525.2	.7	4/6.4	43.7	273.3	---	14.0	---	---	311.7	4/818.9
Exports	87.6	4/82.5	.7	4/4.3	30.4	4/26.1	---	---	---	---	118.7	4/112.9
Program carryout, June 30	179.7	4/442.7	---	4/2.1	13.3	4/247.2	---	14.0	---	---	193.0	4/706.0

1/ Cottonseed oil, soybean oil and hydrogenated vegetable oils (shortening). 2/ 1961-62 through mid-May, 1962. 3/ Includes 10 million pounds of peanut oil. 4/ As of mid-May 1962.

Table 19.--Summary of Edible Fats and Oils Exports Under PL 480, Title II (Famine and Other Emergency Relief); Purchases for AID Through May 15, 1962, Scheduled Deliveries to Port and Export, Monthly, Beginning October 1, 1962

Year Beginning October 1, 1961		Cottonseed Salad Oil	Soybean Salad Oil	Hydrogenated Veg. Oil (Shortening)	Total
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Purchases to May 15, 1962 1/		5,467,400	7,932,200	571,000	13,970,600
Scheduled delivery to port:					
October 1 - March 31		4,254,880	4,001,350	-	8,256,230
April 1 - 30		352,600	3,011,500	-	3,364,100
May 1 -		859,920	919,350	571,000	2,350,270
Total		5,467,400	7,932,200	571,000	13,970,600
Exports 2/:					
December	- Kenya	2,865,240	-	-	2,865,240
	Morocco	660,050	-	-	660,050
January	- Taiwan	-	1,741,634	-	1,741,634
February	- Beirut	-	517,860	-	517,860
	Aqaba	-	1,091,160	-	1,091,160
March	- Port Said	-	649,980	-	649,980
April	- Somalia	727,535	-	-	727,535
	Beirut	-	540,080	-	540,080
	Aqaba	-	1,113,270	-	1,113,270
	Port Said	-	617,480	-	617,480
	Togo	-	740,771	-	740,771
May	- Togo	-	257,935	-	257,935
	Tanganyika	352,600	-	-	352,600
	Peru	-	-	535,700	535,700
Total to May 31		4,605,425	7,270,170	535,700	12,411,305
Balance after June 1		859,920	661,380	35,300	1,556,600

1/ Includes transfers from Title III inventory - estimated now at 828,935 pounds. 2/ Net quantities lifted, December through March; quantities listed for export after April 1 subject to revision.

Table 20.--Summary of Edible Fats and Oils Exports under PL 480, Title III (Special Donations Program): Allocations through May 10, 1962, Scheduled Deliveries to Port and Exports, Beginning Oct. 1, 1961

Year beginning October 1, 1961	Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil (Shortening)			Cottonseed Salad Oil	Soybean Salad Oil	Total
	3 pounds	50 pounds	Total			
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Purchase of Sept. 7, 1961	19,764,848	19,764,050	39,528,898	16,697,719	-	56,226,617
Purchase of Oct. 17, 1961:						
Allocated to charitable agencies	50,573,072	34,512,050	85,085,122	22,051,172	41,932,621	149,068,915
Remainder in storage	27,530,578	7,716,350	35,246,928	7,322,049	1/8,288,233	50,857,210
Total	78,103,650	42,228,400	120,332,050	29,373,221	50,220,854	199,926,125
Purchase of Dec. 20, 1961:						
Allocated to charitable agencies	3,426,228	7,807,000	11,233,228	3,701,560	7,139,666	22,074,454
Ordered to storage	3,652,164	2,492,150	6,144,314	1,515,490	242,088	7,901,892
Balance			94,622,458	29,982,950	45,418,246	170,023,654
Total			112,000,000	35,200,000	52,800,000	200,000,000
Total allocations through 5/10/62	73,764,148	62,083,100	135,847,248	42,450,451	49,072,287	227,369,986
Scheduled delivery to port:						
October-December	28,509,916	29,213,000	57,722,916	18,094,876	13,475,051	89,292,843
January-March	37,893,420	20,535,500	58,428,920	17,874,345	25,092,729	101,395,994
April	3,934,584	4,527,600	8,462,184	2,779,670	3,133,333	14,375,187
May	3,018,168	3,993,000	7,011,168	2,403,039	5,555,822	14,970,029
June	408,060	3,814,000	4,222,060	1,298,521	1,815,352	7,335,933
Total	73,764,148	62,083,100	135,847,248	42,450,451	49,072,287	227,369,986
Estimated exports:						
October-December	21,106,024	23,609,000	44,715,024	14,557,988	9,620,452	68,893,464
January-March (Preliminary)	45,423,328	24,842,150	70,265,478	19,754,971	24,050,173	114,070,621
April	3,658,536	5,043,950	8,702,486	4,435,932	7,471,421	20,609,839
May	2,318,176	2,774,000	5,092,176	1,686,900	4,714,566	11,493,642
June	1,258,084	5,814,000	7,072,084	2,014,660	3,215,675	12,302,419
Total	73,764,148	62,083,100	135,847,248	42,450,451	49,072,287	227,369,985

1/ Does not include 661,399 pounds ordered from storage for Title II deliveries.

Table 21 .--Food Fats and Oils: Exports under Public Law 480, Title III (Foreign Donations)
January-March, 1962 (Preliminary) and April-June, 1962 (Est.)

	Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil (Shortening-Type)					Soybean Salad Oil				
	January	February	March	January-March	April-June 1/	January	February	March	January-March	April-June 1/
					- Pounds -					
North America:										
British Honduras					136,020					40,009
Dominican Republic		100,008	349,988	449,996	265,536			194,040	194,040	121,737
El Salvador			272,016	272,016	123,516			136,012	136,012	62,000
Grenada					2,016					
Guatemala					104,004					
Haiti	293,000			293,000	70,020					
Honduras										46,200
Jamaica		100,008		100,008	317,044					
Mexico			250,020	250,020	450,000					312,497
Nicaragua	160,056			160,056	608,040			99,006	99,006	164,980
Panama										42,273
Total N. A.	453,056	200,016	872,024	1,525,096	2,076,196			429,058	429,058	789,696
South America:										
Bolivia					486,000					300,023
Brazil						2,468,058			2,468,058	3,435,049
Chile	935,172	217,000		1,152,172	24,000		22,037		22,037	
Colombia	1,828,024	305,250	1,082,250	3,215,524	1,671,000					
Ecuador			784,000	784,000	125,000					
Peru										610,880
Uruguay								173,982	173,982	88,011
Venezuala			475,040	475,040						
Total S. A.	2,763,196	522,250	2,341,290	5,626,736	2,306,000	2,468,058	22,037	173,982	2,664,077	4,433,963
Europe:										
France						46,094			46,094	
Germany	60,000			60,000						
Greece	1,705,032	3,169,620		4,874,652	396,012	2,507,867	859,274	60,022	3,427,163	
Italy	4,155,700	871,750	685,650	5,713,100	8,296,700	1,186,632		1,000,000	2,186,632	1,070,570
Malta		113,508		113,508			80,018		80,018	
Poland	6,167,000	270,000		6,437,000	1,170,000					955,532
Portugal	1,048,150	602,800		1,650,950	1,015,020					185,031
Spain								3,156,500	3,156,500	
Trieste	228,024			228,024						
Yugoslavia	1,978,896			1,978,896	37,000	94,294			94,294	
Total Europe	15,342,802	5,027,678	685,650	21,056,130	10,914,732	3,834,887	939,292	4,216,522	8,990,701	2,211,133
Africa:										
Algeria								722,983	722,983	79,510
Congo Republic	843,012			843,012						55,017
Egypt	6,246,078	306,936		6,553,014	215,750					7,947
French Somaliland						79.002			79,002	79,002
Ghana					26,028					6,006
Liberia						7,392			7,392	7,115
Morocco	1,299,960			1,299,960		66,805			66,805	64,487
Ruanda Urundi					82,000					
Sierra Leone										9,510
Tunisia		160,020		160,020	240,012		125,987		125,987	159,991
Total Africa	8,389,050	466,956		8,856,006	563,790	153,199	125,987	722,983	1,002,169	468,585
Asia:										
Br. Solomon I.										18,018
India	10,002,268	2,224,656	10,872,040	23,098,964	425,016	2,615,935			2,615,935	5,917,990
Indonesia										32,987
Iran		393,552		393,552	1,464,228	13,028			13,028	
Israel					10,008	619,003	104,451	190,999	914,453	187,341
Japan		600,024	355,032	955,056		104,027		199,315	303,342	
Jordan					19,008	6,006			6,006	
Korea	443,988		1,175,040	1,619,028	725,000	129,083		1,597,052	1,726,135	1,148,017
Macao		80,028		80,028			80,018		80,018	
Malaya		169,200		169,200	290,016					38,531
Okinawa	320,004	319,428		639,432	180,756	422,961			422,961	
Pakistan	300,836			300,836	225,396	96,512			96,512	75,398
Philippines					1,226,556	38,023	28,043		66,066	
Ryukus					200,016					
Sarawak	16,020			16,020						
Singapore	16,020			16,020	80,028					
Taiwan	378,000	3,376,874		3,754,874		2,019,552	1,700,161		3,719,713	
Turkey		331,500		331,500	160,000					80,003
Vietnam			1,827,000	1,827,000				999,999	999,999	
Total Asia	11,477,136	7,495,262	14,229 112	33 201 510	5,006,028	6,064,130	1,912,673	2,987,365	10,964,168	7,498,285
Total World	38,425,240	13,712,162	18,128,076	70,265,478	20,866,746	12,520,274	2,999,989	8,529,910	24,050,173	15,401,662

1/ Incomplete. April-June shipments were estimated from movements to port which were scheduled through May 10 only.

Continued -

Table 21.--Food Fats and Oils: Exports Under Public Law 480, Title III (Foreign Donations)
January-March, 1962 (Preliminary) and April-June, 1962 (Est.) (Cont.)

	Cottonseed Salad Oil					All Commodities	
	January	February	March	January-March	April-June 1/	January-March	April-June 1/
				- Pounds -			
North America:							
British Honduras							176,029
Dominican Republic		68,006		68,006		712,042	387,273
El Salvador						408,028	185,516
Grenada							2,016
Guatemala							104,004
Haiti						293,000	70,020
Honduras					38,500		84,700
Jamaica						100,008	317,044
Mexico			150,011	150,011		400,031	762,497
Nicaragua					40,009	259,062	813,029
Panama	104,027			104,027	115,038	104,027	157,311
Total N. A.	104,027	68,006	150,011	322,044	193,547	2,276,198	3,059,439
South America:							
Bolivia							786,023
Brazil	1,295,909	50,081		1,345,990	1,644,181	3,814,048	5,079,230
Chile	327,843			327,843		1,502,052	24,000
Colombia	85,470		462,501	547,971	556,017	3,763,495	2,227,017
Ecuador						784,000	125,000
Peru					261,608		872,488
Uruguay						173,982	88,011
Venezuela			493,000	493,000		968,040	
Total S. A.	1,709,222	50,081	955,501	2,714,804	2,461,806	11,005,617	9,201,769
Europe:							
Austria	10,010			10,010	15,015	10,010	15,015
France					42,735	46,094	42,735
Germany						60,000	
Greece	1,350,625	704,738		2,055,363	3,003	10,357,178	399,015
Italy	2,402,516			2,402,516	796,534	10,302,248	10,163,804
Malta			80,018	80,018		273,544	
Poland		230,500		230,500	377,493	6,667,500	2,503,025
Portugal						1,650,950	1,200,051
Spain			2,394,438	2,394,438		5,550,938	
Trieste	40,009			40,009		268,033	
Yugoslavia	135,597	46,385		181,982	5,036	2,255,172	42,036
Total Europe	3,938,757	981,623	2,474,456	7,394,836	1,239,816	37,441,667	14,365,681
Africa:							
Algeria	59,983	44,029	599,999	704,011		1,426,994	79,510
Congo Republic						843,012	55,017
Egypt	7,623			7,623		6,560,637	223,697
French Somaliland						79,002	79,002
Ghana							32,034
Liberia						7,392	7,115
Morocco	596,943			596,943		1,963,708	64,487
Ruanda Urundi							82,000
Sierra Leone							9,510
Tunisia						286,007	400,003
Total Africa	664,549	44,029	599,999	1,308,577	-	11,166,752	1,032,375
Asia:							
Br. Solomon I.							18,018
Hong Kong	217,717			217,717		217,717	
India	1,447,078		1,119,980	2,567,058	2,632,189	28,281,957	8,975,195
Indonesia							32,987
Iran					41,026	406,580	1,505,254
Israel	148,803			148,803		1,063,256	197,349
Japan						1,258,398	
Jordan	23,978			23,978		29,984	19,008
Korea	937,490		1,125,009	2,062,499	980,011	5,407,662	2,853,028
Macao						160,046	
Malaya						169,200	328,547
Okinawa	227,628			227,628		1,290,021	180,756
Pakistan	126,034	296,527		422,561		819,909	300,794
Philippines	89,120			89,120	449,018	155,186	1,675,574
Ryukus							200,016
Sarawak					30,030	16,020	30,030
Singapore					50,035	16,020	130,063
Taiwan	293,478	1,961,868		2,255,346		9,729,933	
Turkey						331,500	240,003
Vietnam					60,014	2,826,999	60,014
Total Asia	3,511,326	2,258,395	2,244,989	8,014,710	4,242,323	52,180,388	16,746,636
Total World	9,927,881	3,402,134	6,424,956	19,754,971	8,137,492	114,070,622	44,405,900

1/ Incomplete. April-June shipments were estimated from movements to port which were scheduled through May 10 only.

Table 22.--Domestic disappearance of food and nonfood fats and oils, by end products, total and per person, year beginning October by quarters, with comparisons *

Year and Quarter	Unit	Food							Nonfood				All products (fat content)
		Butter (actual weight)	Margarine (actual weight)	Lard (direct)	Baking and frying fats (shortening)	Salad and cooking oils 1/	Other edible 2/	Total (fat content)	Soap 3/	Drying oils 4/	Other 5/	Total	
1959-60													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	360	447	446	572	404	39	2,109	167	228	697	1,092	3,201
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.2	2.3	.2	11.8	.9	1.3	3.9	6.1	18.0
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	345	445	338	568	455	64	2,061	226	180	661	1,067	3,128
Per person	Lb.	1.9	2.5	2.0	3.2	2.5	.4	11.5	1.3	1.0	3.7	6.0	17.5
Apr.-June													
Total	Mil.lb.	333	393	317	575	487	72	2,034	241	196	679	1,116	3,150
Per person	Lb.	1.9	2.2	1.8	3.2	2.7	.4	11.3	1.3	1.1	3.8	6.2	17.5
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.	335	394	322	565	493	---	1,965	222	242	599	1,063	3,029
Per person	Lb.	1.9	2.2	1.8	3.1	2.7	---	10.9	1.2	1.3	3.3	5.9	16.8
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.	1,373	1,678	1,423	2,280	1,840	172	8,170	856	846	2,636	4,338	12,508
Per person	Lb.	7.7	9.4	7.9	12.7	10.3	1.0	45.6	4.8	4.7	14.7	24.2	69.8
1960-61 6/													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	368	456	384	568	445	45	2,106	183	215	688	1,086	3,192
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.5	.2	11.6	1.0	1.2	3.8	6.0	17.6
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	360	458	317	618	421	95	2,111	215	137	630	982	3,093
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.5	1.7	3.4	2.3	.5	11.6	1.2	.8	3.5	5.4	17.0
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil.lb.	337	396	364	542	515	---	1,976	242	224	652	1,118	3,094
Per person	Lb.	1.8	2.2	2.0	3.0	2.8	---	10.8	1.3	1.2	3.6	6.1	17.0
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.	324	404	333	571	522	84	2,094	209	240	591	1,039	3,134
Per person	Lb.	1.8	2.2	1.8	3.1	2.8	.5	11.4	1.1	1.3	3.2	5.7	17.1
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.	1,389	1,714	1,398	2,299	1,903	190	8,287	849	815	2,561	4,225	12,512
Per person	Lb.	7.6	9.4	7.7	12.6	10.4	1.0	45.5	4.7	4.5	14.1	23.2	68.7
1961-62 6/													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	369	457	386	629	450	---	2,113	179	231	725	1,134	3,247
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.5	2.1	3.4	2.4	---	11.5	1.0	1.3	3.9	6.2	17.6
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	360	436	354	556	539	27	2,115	223	188	674	1,085	3,200
Per person	Lb.	1.9	2.4	1.9	3.0	2.9	.1	11.4	1.2	1.0	3.6	5.9	17.4
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												

1/ Not reported separately prior to 1959; included in "other edible" category.

2/ Mainly salads and cooking oils prior to January 1959. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine and shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, and confectionery, commercial roasting and frying etc.

3/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber is included in "other industrial products". Adjusted for foreign trade and changes in stocks.

4/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics, caulking and other protective coatings.

5/ Includes use of fats and oils in chemicals, lubricants and greases, animal feeds; tin and terne plate, pharmaceuticals, leather, candles, synthetic organic detergents, toilet articles, and miscellaneous industrial products.

6/ Preliminary. *Shortening and salad and cooking oil data adjusted for foreign donations not reported as exports by Census.

Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 23.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1956-61*

Total 1/

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Mar.	Apr.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Apr. 1	Oct.-Mar.	Apr.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Mar.	Apr.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1956	5,922	4,667	10,589	760	899	3,985	3,774	7,759	1,801	1,102	2,903
1957	5,728	4,821	10,549	694	970	4,139	3,913	8,052	1,314	1,281	2,595
1958	6,321	5,411	11,732	683	1,227	4,306	3,993	8,300	1,443	1,881	3,324
1959	6,869	5,597	12,466	734	1,402	4,281	4,161	8,441	1,899	1,981	3,880
1960	6,927	5,423	12,351	831	1,396	4,490	4,218	8,707	1,846	1,322	3,168
1961	7,346			1,253	1,926	4,629			2,017		
	Butter (actual weight), except farm										
1956	639	763	1,403	90	41	680	654	1,334	12	7	18
1957	661	739	1,400	140	106	689	676	1,365	12	24	36
1958	637	695	1,332	146	63	716	652	1,368	5	14	19
1959	659	709	1,369	93	65	673	634	1,307	16	5	22
1960	668	778	1,445	136	98	703	633	1,335	5	5	9
1961	774			238	303	706			6		
	Lard, except farm										
1956	1,337	1,089	2,426	123	119	1,030	861	1,891	311	279	590
1957	1,206	1,040	2,246	69	85	934	874	1,808	255	206	461
1958	1,298	1,216	2,514	46	132	924	935	1,858	288	320	608
1959	1,407	1,149	2,556	93	145	972	868	1,840	384	333	716
1960	1,206	1,139	2,345	92	141	870	955	1,825	287	225	513
1961	1,245			100	104	983			257		
	Beef fats 2/										
1956	164	157	321	10	24	141	161	302	9	5	14
1957	158	167	324	17	22	144	163	308	8	6	14
1958	179	164	343	21	30	165	160	326	5	12	18
1959	165	166	332	22	27	149	155	304	11	12	23
1960	188	222	410	27	26	184	219	402	6	4	10
1961	227			25	24	223			5		
	Total edible vegetable oils 3/ 4/										
1956	3,782	2,658	6,440	536	716	2,161	2,132	4,294	1,442	778	2,220
1957	3,703	2,875	6,579	463	756	2,412	2,245	4,657	998	1,000	1,998
1958	4,207	3,335	7,542	470	1,002	2,565	2,300	4,865	1,081	1,481	2,561
1959	4,637	3,572	8,209	527	1,165	2,528	2,550	5,078	1,447	1,585	3,031
1960	4,865	3,285	8,151	576	1,131	2,774	2,453	5,227	1,509	1,045	2,554
1961	5,100			890	1,494	2,752			1,714		

Continued -

Table 23.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1956-61 *

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Mar.	Apr.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.1	Apr.1	Oct.-Mar.	Apr.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Mar.	Apr.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Cottonseed oil 4/										
1956	1,186	443	1,629	254	427	725	585	1,310	288	140	427
1957	1,039	382	1,420	146	314	689	505	1,195	181	69	250
1958	1,116	473	1,589	154	481	694	453	1,147	96	310	406
1959	1,318	514	1,832	190	524	643	656	1,299	341	165	506
1960	1,280	506	1,786	217	448	855	607	1,461	195	176	371
1961	1,329			170	478	749			273		
	Soybean oil 4/										
1956	2,375	1,993	4,369	227	248	1,230	1,334	2,565	1,123	621	1,745
1957	2,461	2,277	4,738	286	407	1,524	1,527	3,051	815	927	1,743
1958	2,853	2,607	5,460	281	476	1,676	1,628	3,304	982	1,157	2,139
1959	3,081	2,810	5,891	298	600	1,681	1,695	3,376	1,097	1,408	2,505
1960	3,323	2,520	5,843	308	625	1,706	1,616	3,322	1,300	852	2,152
1961	3,515			677	956	1,794			1,441		
	Corn oil										
1956	140	146	286	23	21	142	151	293	---	---	---
1957	142	156	298	16	21	137	151	289	---	---	---
1958	157	169	325	25	28	153	173	327	---	---	---
1959	170	174	344	24	32	162	167	329	---	---	---
1960	170	182	352	39	36	172	185	358	---	---	---
1961	186			33	50	169					
	Peanut oil 4/										
1956	57	50	107	27	17	36	38	74	31	17	48
1957	37	32	68	12	12	35	34	68	2	4	5
1958	55	57	112	7	17	42	45	87	3	14	16
1959	44	47	92	15	8	42	32	74	9	12	20
1960	65	49	114	12	22	40	45	86	14	17	31
1961	41			9	10	39			5/		

1/ Includes butter, except farm; lard, except farm; beef fats; and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data.

2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleostearine.

3/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. Production includes imports of corn, peanut, and olive oil.

4/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds. *Exports for 1960 and 1961 include estimates of foreign donations for soybean oil, cottonseed oil, and peanut oil.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 24.--Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1956-61

Year	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Mar.	Apr.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Apr. 1	Oct.-Mar.	Apr.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Mar.	Apr.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
						Inedible tallow and grease					
1956	1,623	1,524	3,147	306	297	896	890	1,786	737	694	1,431
1957	1,479	1,417	2,896	239	240	916	882	1,799	562	545	1,107
1958	1,593	1,621	3,214	230	297	923	885	1,808	606	705	1,311
1959	1,793	1,747	3,540	327	334	892	914	1,806	895	823	1,718
1960	1,724	1,831	3,555	343	348	889	856	1,745	829	940	1,769
1961	1,791			383	425	900			851		
						Coconut oil 1/					
1956	321	280	601	75	77	315	296	611	5	4	9
1957	323	334	656	57	54	320	324	644	6	3	9
1958	284	339	623	60	47	294	338	632	4	4	8
1959	305	332	637	2/308	2/300	309	306	615	5	4	8
1960	339	318	657	2/323	2/340	320	356	675	2	1	4
1961	353			2/301	2/286	367			1		
						Fish and marine oil 1/					
1956	60	149	209	113	58	52	55	107	64	72	136
1957	59	172	230	80	60	41	55	96	38	23	61
1958	64	177	241	153	113	39	67	106	65	87	152
1959	55	182	237	136	90	32	81	112	70	81	152
1960	65	251	316	110	73	30	84	114	72	61	132
1961	68			180	102	75			71		
						Tall oil					
1956	325	298	623	96	113	287	277	564	21	28	50
1957	337	342	679	106	119	298	333	630	26	12	39
1958	374	396	769	116	142	331	386	717	16	11	27
1959	419	395	814	141	149	391	404	795	20	27	47
1960	378	398	776	113	101	366	387	752	24	16	40
1961	436			97	124	398			11		
	July-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-June	July 1	Apr. 1	July-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-June	July-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-June
						Linseed oil					
1956	439	94	532	142	182	371	125	497	27	51	78
1957	445	90	535	99	149	313	122	435	82	5	87
1958	365	83	448	112	153	322	133	455	3	5	8
1959	390	75	465	97	161	324	94	418	3	52	55
1960	286	113	399	90	105	263	107	370	7	17	24
1961	315			94	137	271			1		

1/ Production includes imports of oil.
2/ Includes GSA stockpile.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 25.--Fats, oils, including their products: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Item	Production 1/						Stocks			
	October-March		1961	1962			1961	1962		
	1960-61	1961-62	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar. 31	Jan. 31	Feb. 28	Mar. 31
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
Food fats and oils										
Butter 2/	667.6	774.1	132.3	144.7	133.0	151.0	98.0	239.0	260.0	303.1
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	1,206.0	1,245.0	214.0	210.0	186.0	206.0	141.2	101.6	103.4	104.5
Beef fats	188.4	226.8	35.7	37.8	39.7	36.2	26.3	25.9	25.0	24.2
Total edible animal fats	2,062.0	2,245.9	382.0	392.5	358.7	393.2	265.5	366.5	388.4	431.8
Corn oil	156.3	171.9	27.1	28.4	27.8	31.5	36.4	36.2	42.1	49.5
Cottonseed oil	1,278.6	1,327.8	163.5	219.1	200.7	182.0	447.6	434.2	488.7	477.5
Peanut oil	55.8	37.7	12.3	7.2	6.2	7.8	22.2	7.9	7.9	10.4
Soybean oil	2,387.4	2,492.6	381.1	442.4	395.0	422.7	624.7	933.3	959.2	956.4
Total edible vegetable oils	3,878.1	4,030.0	584.0	697.1	629.7	644.0	1,130.9	1,411.6	1,497.9	1,493.8
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	1,724.5	1,791.3	307.2	282.1	278.8	303.0	348.5	410.1	393.1	425.0
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.3	24.6	24.9	23.5
Fish and marine oil	45.0	38.1	.5	.7	.4	.3	73.3	125.6	114.7	101.7
Coconut oil 5/	258.3	246.3	33.7	38.0	38.8	41.5	339.8	307.5	291.8	285.6
Total soap fats	2,027.8	2,075.7	341.4	320.8	318.0	344.8	784.9	867.8	824.5	835.8
Drying oils										
Castor oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.1	42.1	43.2	41.5
Linseed oil	205.2	202.9	31.4	33.3	33.4	30.6	105.1	134.9	140.6	137.0
Tall oil	378.0	436.0	74.1	69.5	79.2	85.1	101.4	112.2	121.4	123.7
Tung oil	13.0	29.8	1.2	6.3	7.5	7.0	30.2	16.2	23.8	28.3
Total drying oils	596.2	668.7	106.7	109.1	120.1	122.7	261.8	305.4	329.0	330.5
Grand total 6/ 7/	8,564.1	9,020.3	1,414.0	1,519.5	1,426.6	1,504.7	2,443.1	2,951.3	3,039.8	3,091.9
From domestic materials	8,305.8	8,774.0	1,380.3	1,481.5	1,387.8	1,463.2				
From imported materials	258.3	246.3	33.7	38.0	38.8	41.5				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS										
Cooking and salad oils	989.6	1,155.3	187.0	181.2	195.1	235.8	157.8	215.6	206.9	223.5
Baking and frying fats (shortening)	1,206.3	1,340.5	211.8	221.3	214.5	214.4	119.0	125.0	130.3	142.7
Margarine	927.4	895.4	139.2	159.8	140.6	142.9	42.8	38.3	37.7	38.3
Fatty acids	335.9	387.0	60.2	65.0	61.3	72.8	83.0	69.4	64.5	69.1

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October-March 1960-61 totaled 1,063.8 million pounds; October-March 1961-62 totaled 1,110.0 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production.

5/ Stocks include GSA stockpile.

6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

7/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 149 million pound in October-March 1960-61; 143 million pounds in October-March 1961-62.

Table 26.--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	October-March		1962			October-March		1962		
	1960-61	1961-62	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1960-61	1961-62	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	1.9	1.9	1.6	2/	.1	2.9	3.9	.6	1.0	.4
Lard	---	---	---	---	---	254.7	224.4	40.4	38.0	33.6
Beef fats	.1	.1	.1	2/	2/	5.5	4.6	.5	.6	1.0
Total, edible animal fats	2.0	2.0	1.7	2/	.1	263.1	232.9	41.5	39.6	35.0
Corn Oil	13.9	13.7	2.4	1.9	3.4	---	---	---	---	---
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	193.5	214.0	63.8	29.2	18.5
Cottonseed (17 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	1.3	1.4	.4	.3	.2
Olive oil, edible	27.5	29.5	4.0	5.0	6.8	---	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	---	3.4	1.1	.5	.6	5.1	.1	2/	2/	2/
Peanuts, shelled (43.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	8.7	---	---	.1	---
Soybean oil	---	---	---	---	---	364.2	293.4	38.9	66.2	55.2
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	2/	2/	---	2/	2/	935.8	1,022.1	119.5	113.4	120.3
Other vegetable oils	6.0	4.9	.6	1.2	1.3	2.8	2.6	.5	.4	.4
Total, edible vegetable oils	47.4	51.5	8.1	8.6	12.1	1,511.4	1,533.6	223.1	209.6	194.6
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible	2/	.8	.1	.1	.1	739.4	758.7	105.3	147.1	108.0
Greases	---	.1	2/	---	.1	89.9	91.9	15.9	10.2	10.0
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	.5	3.1	---	2/	1.8	71.4	69.8	.5	21.6	20.5
Marine mammal oils	20.0	26.9	2.3	2.1	1.1	.1	1.2	.1	.1	2/
Olive oil, inedible	.3	.1	---	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	19.1	28.3	6.0	4.9	3.9	---	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	39.9	59.3	8.4	7.1	7.0	900.8	921.6	121.8	179.0	138.5
Coconut oil	80.9	106.3	22.0	7.6	15.3	2.4	1.0	.1	.1	.1
Copra (64 percent)	247.7	243.5	44.9	40.1	40.9	---	---	---	---	---
Palm kernel oil	42.6	48.2	8.2	3.5	7.5	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	371.2	398.0	75.1	51.2	63.7	2.4	1.0	.1	.1	.1
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	48.8	2.2	---	---	---
Linseed oil	2/	2/	---	---	2/	3.2	.8	.1	.1	.1
Oiticica oil	.9	4.0	---	---	2.2	---	---	---	---	---
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	23.7	11.0	1.5	2.4	1.6
Tung oil	11.4	11.3	2.4	2.2	2.7	18.9	5.3	2.5	.2	1.1
Total	12.3	15.3	2.4	2.2	4.9	94.6	19.3	4.1	2.7	2.8
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	4.0	5.3	1.8	.4	.4	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	54.1	62.5	14.5	10.1	4.6	.4	.7	.1	2/	.1
Castor beans (46.5 percent)	2/	4.4	2.0	---	.5	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	6.9	6.5	1.9	.7	.9	.5	.5	.1	.1	.2
Rapeseed oil	1.9	2.5	---	2/	.5	---	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	1.9	1.9	.4	.2	.3	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	9.9	.8	1.7	3.6
Total	68.8	83.1	20.6	11.4	7.2	3.9	11.1	1.0	1.8	3.9
Other products										
Margarine (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	1.2	1.3	.2	.2	.3
Shortening	---	---	---	---	---	11.2	7.2	.8	.8	1.5
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	9.6	12.3	1.3	2.3	2.2
Salad products (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	1.5	1.5	.2	.3	.4
Soap (fat content)	.6	.8	.1	.1	.1	7.7	5.7	.8	.6	1.2
Fatty acids	1.7	2.0	.4	.5	.5	21.6	22.5	2.8	4.7	3.1
Total	2.3	2.8	.5	.6	.6	52.8	50.5	6.1	8.9	8.7
Grand total 3/	543.8	612.2	116.6	81.1	95.4	2,829.1	2,770.0	397.7	441.7	383.6

1/ Includes re-exports but not shipments. Shipments average about 90 million pounds per year of which approximately 60 million are lard.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 27.--Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	April 1960	April 1961	1962 February	1962 March	1962 April
	1957-59=100				
All fats and oils	90	108	94	95	92
All fats and oils, except butter	84	109	87	88	86
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	92	106	94	95	92
Vegetable oils, domestic	81	119	98	97	95
Vegetable oils, foreign	100	88	82	84	86
Grouped by use:					
Butter	98	101	103	103	98
Butter, seasonally adjusted	102	105	100	100	102
Lard	81	106	84	84	80
Food fats other than butter	80	113	90	90	87
Food fats other than butter and lard	80	115	93	92	91
All edible fats and oils	91	108	97	97	94
Soap fats	86	100	74	78	77
Drying oils	93	109	109	110	111
Other industrial	87	98	76	79	78
All industrial	88	104	82	86	85
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	80	116	94	93	91
Refined	87	110	107	104	95
End products	88	105	103	102	102
Margarine	89	102	102	102	102

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 28.--Prices received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	April 1960	April 1961	1962 February	1962 March	1962 April
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	---	---	---	---	---
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	207.50	160.00	146.12	147.60	156.12
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	---	---	51.50	50.90	---
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.36	3.09	3.53	3.52	3.65
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.93	2.75	3.18	3.21	3.27
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points 1/	100 lb.	18.50	18.25	18.75	19.00	18.88
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	10.20	10.30	12.10	11.40	11.20
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.19	3.23	2.47	2.51	2.56
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.11	3.14	2.40	2.44	2.48
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.02	3.02	2.32	2.34	2.38
				Oilseed Meals (Bulk)		
Copra meal, 20 percent protein, Los Angeles	Short ton	74.50	64.00	76.00	76.00	76.00
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	54.35	55.60	59.00	58.00	56.60
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	65.55	65.85	68.00	66.50	64.30
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	60.45	59.50	66.30	64.20	63.50
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	56.25	54.35	69.80	66.10	64.50
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	75.10	72.10	88.90	83.80	83.50
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	51.35	54.35	64.20	61.00	59.30
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	60.40	77.00	61.40	64.90	66.30
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	56.50	73.10	57.60	60.60	62.50
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	65.00	79.95	67.90	69.60	70.70
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	58.60	73.00	60.90	64.10	63.80

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

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